

## Ceausescu, Klibi urge withdrawal

BUCHAREST, Romania (A.P.) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi called for a settlement of the Palestinian issue and the withdrawal of Israel to its pre-1967 borders, Bucharest Radio reported Friday. Mr. Klibi arrived here Thursday at the invitation of the Romanian government amid heightened tensions in the Middle East. According to a communiqué broadcast by the government-run radio station, Mr. Klibi and Mr. Ceausescu agreed that peace could not be brought to the region until an independent Palestinian state was established. Mr. Klibi's visit came one day after Romanian media condemned the dismissal of Arab mayors on the occupied West Bank.



Volume 7, Number 1927

AMMAN, SATURDAY APRIL 3, 1982 — JUMADA AL THANI 9, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Australian minister due here Sunday

AMMAN (Petra) — Australia's Foreign Minister Anthony Street is due here Sunday for a three-day official visit to Jordan. Mr. Street, who is now on a tour of some Middle East countries, will meet with senior Jordanian officials, including Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi, to discuss international issues of mutual concern as well as the Middle East conflict and ways of promoting Jordanian-Australian ties.

## Iraqi jets strafe Iranian targets

NICOSIA, Cyprus (A.P.) — Iraqi and Iranian forces continued to clash Friday along the southern sector of their battlefield in Iran's southern Khuzestan Province, according to announcements from both sides. A communiqué broadcast by Baghdad Radio said Iraqi jet fighters made daring and successful raids on Iranian positions, targets and troop concentrations. The communiqué added that nine Iranian and seven Iraqi troops were killed as a result of the fighting in the past 24 hours.

## NATO experts say Comecon in trouble

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO experts said Friday the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe faced a bleak economic future in the 1980s. The prediction was in a statement at the end of a NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) seminar on the European states in the Communist trading bloc Comecon. The consensus among more than 150 experts at the three-day meeting was that Comecon would face continuing food shortages, growing debts and possibly tougher "political repression."

## Indian minister holds Cyprus talks

NICOSIA (R) — India's external affairs minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, discussed the Cyprus problem, world issues and matters of concern to the Non-Aligned Movement during talks Friday with Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis. Mr. Rao, on a three-day visit, began his talks with a one-hour private meeting with Mr. Rolandis. The Cyprus news agency reported. Later the two men were joined by officials and aides. The two foreign ministers agreed to hold further talks when they meet in Kuwait next week and in Havana next month during meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement's Coordination Bureau.

## Thatcher warned on 'disaster planning'

LONDON (R) — Some 1,500 British doctors and health workers warned Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Friday that effective medical "disaster planning" for nuclear war was impossible. In a letter to Mrs. Thatcher they said most hospitals around nuclear targets would be destroyed and most medical staff killed or injured in an attack. Medical supplies would be unavailable or inadequate and for the first weeks the injured would be left to fend for themselves. The letter, published in full-page advertisements in the Times and Guardian newspapers, is the first national statement of the medical campaign against nuclear weapons formed in November 1980.

## Velayati proposes Islamic army

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (A.P.) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati Friday proposed forming an Islamic army to defeat Israel and free the Muslim territories occupied by the Israelis. He made this suggestion at a press conference at the end of a five-day official visit to Pakistan, during which he had meetings with President Zia Ul Haq, Foreign Minister Sahibzada Yaqub Khan, and other officials. He said: "Israel understands only the language of power and strength and this is why the Muslim countries will need to form an Islamic army." Dr. Velayati suggested such an army could be made up of a brigade from each nation.

## Argentina seizes control of Falklands; U.K. asks for U.N. intervention

LONDON (R) — Argentine marines Friday seized control of the British Falklands (Malvinas) islands in the South Atlantic, and their government announced that the disputed territory had been "restored to the national patrimony." Within hours, Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Argentina and asked the United Nations Security Council to demand the immediate withdrawal of Argentine invasion forces. The official Argentine news agency Telam said the takeover began when marines stormed ashore from naval vessels near the islands' small capital of Port Stanley, at 0100 GMT. A vanguard force, supported later by other marines brought in by helicopter and landing craft, captured the town, its airfield and a barracks of about 80 British marines.

Telam said the attackers had met no resistance, but the Argentine navy command said later an officer in a frogman unit had been killed and two seriously wounded in the operation. It gave no details, but an amateur radio operator in Port Stanley reported that the Argentine marines had fought a three-hour gun battle.

Argentina has long claimed sovereignty over the Falklands, a windswept archipelago of 200 islands and some 400 miles north-east of Cape Horn, ruled by Britain since 1833. The military junta in Buenos Aires said its forces had also seized South Georgia, 700 miles east of Port Stanley, and the uninhabited South Sandwich Islands near the Antarctic continent, which had been administered by Britain.

Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri said later in a broadcast that British delaying tactics, aimed at prolonging its colonial rule over the islands, had left Argentina with no choice but to use force. In London, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington condemned the invasion as unprovoked aggression, in flagrant disregard of a United Nations appeal to resolve the dispute through diplomacy.

## Perez de Cuellar arrives in Rome for series of talks

ROME (A.P.) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived here Friday for a six-day official visit on the first leg of his first foreign tour since he was elected to the U.N. post in January. The 62-year-old Peruvian was accompanied by his wife Marcela and a delegation of U.N. officials. Arriving aboard the same plane was Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, returning from a visit to the United States. In a brief statement, Mr. Perez de Cuellar praised Italy's active participation in U.N. peacekeeping activities in the Middle East and Kashmir. He also thanked the Italian government for contributing to various U.N.-sponsored development programmes.

## Israel plans military outposts

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — The Israeli army has been reported to be planning up to 40 new military outposts in the occupied West Bank. A military spokesman confirmed Thursday that a number of army camps were to be created in the occupied area but insisted that the plan was not connected with the widespread demonstrations triggered by the dismissal of two prominent Palestinian mayors. The spokesman would not say how many camps were planned but the state radio put the number at 40. These outposts were invariably converted into Jewish settlements in the past.

## Brezhnev reported hospitalised with possible stroke

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's health was reported Friday to have "deteriorated seriously" and that he was taken to the Kremlin Hospital in an ambulance last week for treatment of a possible stroke. The Washington Post, in a dispatch from Moscow, quoted "well-informed Soviet sources" as saying the 75-year-old Soviet leader was expected to recover but would be hospitalised for several weeks. Although the sources reported a "serious worsening" in Mr. Brezhnev's health, they did not suggest he was incapacitated, the newspaper said. The Soviet Foreign Ministry would not comment, the Post added. The newspaper said its sources also disclosed that Mr. Brezhnev, who has undergone periodic bouts of ill health in the last few years, suffered a mild heart attack in early February. The Post said Mr. Brezhnev was stricken aboard an airplane carrying him back to Moscow on March 25 from Tashkent, the capital of the Soviet central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan.

Lord Carrington said London had broken diplomatic relations with Buenos Aires, and Argentine diplomats had been told to leave Britain by next Thursday. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government summoned parliament for an emergency debate on Saturday — its first weekend sitting since the Suez crisis of 1956. In New York, Britain submitted a draft resolution to the U.N. Security Council demanding an immediate Argentine withdrawal and calling for efforts for a diplomatic solution. Argentine delegate Eduardo Roca said differences between the two countries were negotiable, but sovereignty over the Falklands was not. The Security Council then adjourned, and was expected to meet later on Friday.

## U.S. mediation

The United States said it was trying through the U.N. and through direct contacts to persuade Argentina to withdraw.

President Reagan told reporters he had telephoned the Argentine president on Thursday night and urged him not to proceed with an invasion. In Brussels, foreign ministers of the 10-nation European Economic Community (EEC) condemned the invasion and called for the withdrawal of Argentine forces.

The secretary-general of the Commonwealth, Shridath Ramphal, urged all its member states to take a similar stand. And the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Council expressed deep concern and reiterated the U.N. call for a diplomatic solution.

The Falklands dispute has troubled Anglo-Argentine relations for 150 years, but it flared up last month when an Argentine salvage crew landed at an old whaling station on South Georgia and refused to go through British immigration procedures. The islands have few resources and virtually no strategic value, but there have been unconfirmed reports of off-shore oil deposits.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran (right) receives at his office Thursday South Korean Minister of Construction Jong Ho Kim (third from left) who is on an official visit to Jordan. South Korean Ambassador to Jordan Jai Sung Kim (second from left) and Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri (far left) attended the meeting (Petra photo)

## South Korean minister tours Jordanian projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting South Korean Minister of Construction Jong Ho Kim (third from left) who is on an official visit to Jordan. South Korean Ambassador to Jordan Jai Sung Kim (second from left) and Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri (far left) attended the meeting (Petra photo)

Dr. Adnan Badran, on progress in constructing the university's various faculties. Dr. Badran also briefed Mr. Jong and his delegation on the university's development and future programmes.

On Thursday, Mr. Jong conferred with Prime Minister Mudar Badran. They reviewed South Korean-Jordanian cooperation in economic and construction fields. Mr. Jong was also received by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi, with whom he reviewed bilateral relations.

At a meeting with Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri on Thursday, Mr. Jong discussed projects being carried out in Jordan by south Korean construction firms. Both ministers explored the possibility of employing Jordanian engineers and technicians in these firms as well as the exchange of expertise in construction work.

## Carrington ends talks in Israel in disagreement

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (A.P.) — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington ended official talks Thursday in disagreement with Israel over the need for Palestinian self-determination and over Israel's programme for limited self-rule in occupied Arab territories. But Lord Carrington's visit appeared to have cleared away some of the acrimony in Israel over Britain's Middle East policy without either side budging from their known positions. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir spoke of a "change in atmosphere" following the talks, but he said in a radio interview "it would be unrealistic to expect changes in two days of talks" in the positions of either country. Lord Carrington told a news conference after a final working session with Mr. Shamir that the "autonomy" plan under discussion among Israel, Egypt and the United States was unacceptable to the Palestinians and therefore was unviable. "I think the doubt some of us have is whether or not in the face of the opposition to the autonomy proposals... it really is likely to prove a way to a lasting settlement," Lord Carrington said. Talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other top Israelis had not altered his support for Palestinian self-determination, he indicated. The Israelis argued that self-determination was a "recipe for more bloodshed" inevitably leading to an independent state run by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Lord Carrington said the options open to the Palestinians in choosing their own fate "can't come about without the Israelis being satisfied about their own security." Lord Carrington has urged the Israelis to open talks with the PLO, which Britain sees as the only force able to speak with authority for the Palestinians. But Mr. Begin told the visiting diplomat that Israel was steadfast in its refusal. Lord Carrington said it was unreasonable "to ask the Israelis to sit down and talk with an organisation dedicated to the destruction of Israel." But he distinguished between the PLO and the Irish Republican Army, which he said had no backing by the Irish people.

## Add onions and fry...

The Jordan Times would like to inform our readers who enjoyed Thursday's front-page article on the life-prolonging qualities of the local khubbeiz (mallow) plant that the story was an April Fool's Day joke. We are still searching for the secret of a long life, and will promptly pass it on to our readers as soon as we discover it. Meanwhile, for those who went out and bought khubbeiz, which is, in fact, rich in vitamin E and iron, it is best fried to olive oil with some onions and eaten with Arabian bread and lemon.

## Israeli soldiers open fire on Golan Arabs, injuring 4

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Four Arab Druze villagers and six Israeli soldiers were injured Friday in clashes on the occupied Golan Heights in which the soldiers opened fire on the villagers, Israeli military sources said. The four Druze villages on the heights were blockaded by the Israeli army in mid-February after a general strike called by the residents to protest against the arrest of four of their leaders on charges of incitement against the occupation authorities.

Soldiers were called in Friday to break up two anti-Israel demonstrations in the towns of Majdel Shams and Masedeh when the protesters refused to disperse quietly, the Israeli sources said. The soldiers were attacked by stone-throwing demonstrators and first fired warning shots in the air, then at the legs of the protesters in both towns, the sources added.

An undisclosed number of Druze were arrested. Widespread protests broke out in the Druze communities after Israel annexed the Golan Heights taken from Syria in the 1967 Middle East war.

The Israelis have ordered the Druze to exchange their military-issued identity cards for new civilian ones. But most of the res-

idents refuse to accept the cards, saying it is a move to reinforce Israel's hold on the occupied heights. Israel claimed on Thursday that about one third of those entitled to the new cards, or some 1,500 Druze, have already received them. But the promised lifting of the blockade on Thursday failed to take place because of what the Israelis said was continued incitement there against the authorities.

Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, who is responsible for the occupied territories, Friday visited Sheikh Amin Tarif, spiritual leader of Israel's Druze community, to assure him that Israel was doing everything possible to restore life to normal in the four Druze Golan Heights communities, a ministry spokesman said.

## General strike urged

In Damascus, the mini parliament in exile of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has called for an open-ended general strike in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to force Israel into rescinding the dismissal of three West Bank elected mayors.

A statement issued by the 60-member Palestine Central

Council (PCC) after an emergency session held in Damascus Thursday night, called on all municipal councils in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to suspend their activities and keep up the boycott of the Israeli civil administration of the occupied territories.

The statement was reported by the PLO-run Palestine news agency, WAFA. The dismissals of the mayors touched off the worst wave of anti-Israel protests in the West Bank since the region was occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

The statement of the PCC, which acts as an abridged legislature for the PLO during the recess of the 301-member Palestine National Council (PNC), or parliament in exile, condemned the United States as a "full partner in the enemy's oppressive measures against our people's heroic uprising in the occupied homeland."

The statement called on all Arab countries to take collective measures against the United States in the economic and political spheres. It also called for a PNC emergency session to legislate "further support for the people's uprising in the occupied homeland."

## Jordan tables draft U.N. resolution

By Ramzi Al Walid  
Special to the Jordan Times

UNITED NATIONS — A new formulation of a Security Council draft resolution aimed at partially satisfying Syria's demands was put forward to the Security Council formally on Thursday by Jordan with the backing of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Sources told the Jordan Times that PLO leader Yasser Arafat himself gave his representatives at the U.N. the green light to go ahead with the draft resolution despite the prevalent Syrian objections.

Whether the PLO has chosen to table the draft resolution without Syria's blessing, remains to be seen. The working paper was drafted by the PLO amidst Arab disarray over what the Arabs sought of the council.

Syria had been insistent at including the Golan in any draft resolution on the situation in the occupied territories. In light of the America unwavering rejection to such reference, the PLO, Jordan, and other Arab delegations attempted to convince Syria to accept the new formulation.

Such formulation provides a denunciation of Israel's policies both in the occupied West Bank and the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. It also reaffirms the applicability of the Geneva convention to both. However, when the council, according to the terms of the draft, would urge Israel to

rescind its decisions, it would confine that call to Israeli decision to "disband the elected municipal council of Al Bireh and its decision to remove from their posts the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah."

The obvious attempt to satisfy Syria is transparent through the paragraph by which the council "denounces measures imposed on the Palestinian population such as the dismissal of the democratically elected mayors by Israeli authorities, as well as the violation of the liberties and rights of the inhabitants of these territories which followed the measures taken by Israel with regard to the Golan Heights, and which could only damage the prospects for peace."

Chances for an Arab consensus on this draft were thought to have improved, but the Syrian delegation was still seeking a stronger resolution. The PLO and Jordan, in its capacity as the only Arab council member, have been resisting Syrian demands since such draft would fail to guarantee the 9 votes needed, at least to save-face if the United States vetoes such resolution. Both also feel embarrassed over the unnecessary prolongation of the debate, which only served the American preference to avoid any action by the council.

Playing see-saw has characterised the "strategy" of the Arab states at the United Nations. Confusion prevailed over which draft is whose and where at. First, there was a mild Arab draft, then a

confrontational draft, then an Irish draft, then all waited for the Arab foreign ministers' decisions—which only increased the confusion—to be followed by yet another Arab draft, and then this Jordan-PLO draft.

Meanwhile, the United States had its own five-point working paper transmitted to the Arab group. Instead of negotiating that paper or any of the above mentioned drafts, the Arab group chose to "produce" its own drafts one after the other.

The only area where the Arabs appeared to have a consensus is on taking up the issue further at the General Assembly regardless of the outcome of the council's debate. The Arabs are aiming towards April 19 as the set target for the assembly debate.

Pending a change of mind by the PLO, the intention so far is to vote on the draft on Friday. The U.S. is definitely to abstain or veto, unless changes are introduced. Changes are not ruled especially if Damascus makes its objections clear to the PLO.

## 400,000 suffer

## T.B. in Pakistan

KARACHI (A.P.) — According to official figures 400,000 out of 1.5 million population of Pakistan's Sindh Province were suffering from tuberculosis. The Sindh health minister on Friday gave this figure to a tuberculosis control committee holding a seminar here to eradicate the disease.

## Polish ideologue calls for erasing of opposition

WARSAW, Poland (A.P.) — A top Communist ideologue Thursday called for the eradication of all political opposition in Poland during a party conference designed to set new goals for the party under martial law.

Stefan Olszowski, a member of the ruling party politburo and one of the most powerful political figures in Poland told a two-day ideological conference here: "With all firmness, we intend and shall intend to remove the influences of political adversaries from social consciousness."

Mr. Olszowski, seated to the right of party first secretary, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, blamed Western influence and pro-Western attitudes of Poles for weakening the ideological base of the party.

He called for cooperation with Roman Catholic Church leaders, who count some 80 to 90 per cent of Poles as religious adherents, but criticised some members of the lower clergy for organising youth programmes and other political activity "even against the stand of the church."

## Rightist leader says Syria wants to dominate Lebanon

BEIT MERI, Lebanon (R) — The commander of the main rightist militia force in Lebanon, Bashir Gemayel, Friday accused Syria of wanting to dominate his country and called for the withdrawal of the Syrian army from Lebanese territory.

Mr. Gemayel, commander of the Lebanese Forces militias, was opening a two-day international conference apparently staged to promote the right-wing (Predominantly Christian) view that violence and anarchy are caused by the presence of Syrian troops and Palestinian commandos rather than differences among the Lebanese.

Mr. Gemayel told the 90 delegates, a mixture of politicians, academics and journalists from a dozen countries: "The origin of the Lebanese-Syrian dispute is Syria's desire to spread its hegemony over Lebanon." He called on Syria's leaders to end their dispute with Lebanon and order their armed forces to withdraw from Lebanese territory.

Syrian troops intervened in Lebanon in 1976 to stop a bloody civil war between the right-wing forces and an alliance of Lebanese leftists and Palestinian commandos. They were given a pea-

keeping mandate by the Arab League and about 30,000 of them still remain.

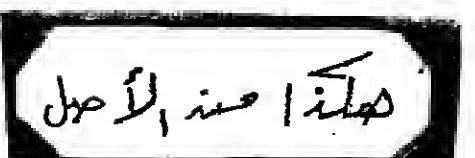
Mr. Gemayel told the conference, held at a hotel in a mountain resort, that the presence of a number of different religious sects in Lebanon "has over been a real handicap to national unity."

For the leftist Lebanese who oppose the right-wing militias, the distribution of power between the Maronite Christian, Sunni Muslim Shi'ite Muslim, Greek Orthodox, Druze and other sects is one of the issues at the heart of the strife in their country.

Mr. Gemayel rejected suggestions from his leftist opponents and others that if the Syrian army pulled out of Lebanon, the Lebanese government would be unable to replace it.

The biggest delegations at the conference came from France, Mexico, Canada, Australia, Brazil and Argentina. Others came from West Germany, Austria, the United States, Italy, Greece and Norway.

U.S. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy and French Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac were among politicians who sent messages to the conference.





# NATIONAL

## Swiss institute, RSS mount joint projects in 3rd cooperation phase

By Samira Kassar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The third phase of a programme of Swiss technical aid to Jordan through the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), now in progress, sees a shift from simple aid to hand-in-hand cooperation.

During the first two phases, which began in 1977 and ended in mid-1981, the Swiss government gave 2.5 million Swiss francs (JD 455,000) worth of equipment to the RSS mechanical and chemical laboratories.

Prof. Paul Fink, director of the University of Switzerland's Material Testing Station (EMPA), told the Jordan Times that during the second phase of aid, EMPA had allocated funds and sponsored the design of a new RSS industrial chemistry building in 1980. Prof. Fink said that the design work had cost about SF 150,000.

The RSS has been unable to build the industrial chemistry building due to a shortage of funds, according to RSS Industrial Chemistry Department Director Arafat Tamimi. It is, however, seeking financing through donations, as a top priority item in the current five-year plan. Dr. Tamimi estimated the building's cost at JD 1.2 million.

Another project to which

EMPA contributed during the second phase of the aid programme was a joint project sponsored by the RSS and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, for the testing of aircraft engine fuels and lubricants. Four Swiss experts were sent to Jordan to supervise the testing, Prof. Fink said.

Prof. Fink, who arrived in Amman last Friday for a week-long visit, said that during the third phase of the aid programme, which began in July 1981 and will end in June 1984, an effort will be made to shift from granting aid towards mutual cooperation between the RSS and EMPA, which are similar institutes. He said this could be brought about by allowing Jordanian scientists to benefit from Swiss know-how, exchanges of visits by scientists and the secondment of Swiss experts to Jordan.

### Joint projects

Besides providing SF 400,000 of scientific equipment to the RSS during the current phase of the programme, aid, several Swiss experts will be sent to Jordan to work on two high-priority joint RSS-EMPA projects, Dr. Fink said. The first will be a series of studies on the Zarqa River and King Talal Dam reservoir waters, to determine levels of industrial

pollutants as a preliminary step towards effective treatment of industrial waste. Water samples are sent to EMPA laboratories in Switzerland for analysis, and Switzerland is passing on to Jordan its experience in the treatment of industrial waste.

Another joint project which is at the top of the cooperation list is studying the sulphur content of the air in Amman. Sulphur is increasing in the air as a result of the use of diesel engines, Prof. Fink said, which not only does damage to the environment, but causes economic and technical problems as well. Joint work will be undertaken to measure the degree of air pollution caused by diesel engines and to study the whole problem, he added.

Dr. Fink pointed out that Swiss aid would be offered in the fields, on a smaller scale. This would happen mainly through the exchange of knowledge and the provision of Swiss experience.

EMPA, he said, will provide the RSS with information on the health control of foodstuffs for human consumption, and of animal feeds. Swiss advice and experience will also be offered to promote industrial safety in Jordanian factories and the development of measures to avoid health hazards such as toxic vapours.

## Hassan tours Aqaba facilities

AQABA (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Thursday made an inspection visit to Aqaba. Accompanied by Transport Minister Ali Subeihat, Prince Hassan toured the headquarters of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company and the Jordan Ports Corporation (JPC), and the Ministry of Supply's grain silos and cold stores in Aqaba.

Also included in the tour was a visit to the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company plant south of Aqaba, where the Crown Prince met with JPC Director Ahmad Fawzi Ahn Nowar and other officials.

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### Exhibition

\* Arabic Book Exhibition and sale, at the Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives.

#### Magic Show

\* By Fred Maro, at the Haya Arts Centre at 4 p.m. Organised by the Goethe Institute, with Lufthansa and the Haya Arts Centre.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Algerian official arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Algerian Civil Defence Chief Mohammed Nouredin Ibn Nuheidi arrived here Friday for a visit to Jordan expected to last several days. He was met at the airport by Civil Defence Director Khaled Al Tarawneh and several of his senior aides.

### Seminar set on English

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day conference on the teaching of English and English literature in Arab universities will open at the University of Jordan on April 10. Fifty specialists from various Arab and foreign universities will participate in the conference, which will hear 29 research papers dealing with problems facing Arab people in learning English, according to Dr. Abed Dahyan, chairman of the committee preparing for the conference. He said the University of Jordan will present eight research papers dealing with the philosophy behind, and syllabi used in, English teaching at Arab universities, as well as the teaching of English outside these universities.

### Fire in Wadi Al Yabis

AMMAN (Petra) — Fire Thursday burned cichona and palm trees growing at a ministry of agriculture nursery at Wadi Al Yabis near Irbid. Fire engines of the local civil defence department were called to help in putting out the fire; and an inquiry into the causes of the fire is under way.

### E. German shippers to meet

AMMAN (Petra) — A conference of agents for East German maritime companies operating in western Europe and the Red Sea will open here on Monday. According to Mr. Amin Qarwar, one agent of these companies in Jordan, the conference, held here for the first time, is designed to encourage other international maritime companies to hold their conferences in Jordan. He said that East German companies are among major shippers operating to Jordan via Aqaba.

### Seminar to look at loans

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on lending and financing through cooperatives, and conducting feasibility studies on projects, will open at the Cooperative Institute in Amman Saturday. Twenty-five participants from Jordanian cooperatives will be oriented on financial analysis in assessing loan requests, means of defining the size of loans to be granted to cooperative members and other related topics.

### Labour aide to Morocco

AMMAN (J.T.) — Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jaber left for Rabat Thursday to hold talks with officials of the Moroccan employment ministry on the implementation of a Jordanian-Moroccan agreement on labour-related affairs. The agreement was initiated in Amman two weeks ago. During his two-week stay in Morocco, Dr. Abdul Jaber is scheduled to deliver lectures at the Moroccan national administration college on Arab social and economic development.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

## RESTAURANTS & BARS

**RESTAURANT CHINA**  
"The First & Best"  
Chinese Restaurant  
in Jordan  
First Circle, Jabal Amman  
Near Ayyah Girl's School  
**Open Daily**  
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.  
6:30 p.m. - Midnight  
Tel. 38968  
Take Home Service Available

Stop Here Once...  
You'll Come Again  
**Abu Nawwas Bar**  
Happy Hours Daily  
From 5 to 7 p.m.  
Drinks half price  
Haleh Inn Hotel - Jabal Amman  
New Kings Hospital - Tel. 43100 or 43095

**Hotel Jerusalem**  
**Melita**  
For A Touch Of A Taste  
"LUNCHEON BUFFET"  
Arabic, Spanish, International  
Treat Your Self At  
"AL YARMOOK"  
Restaurant  
Every Friday & Sunday  
FOR RESERVATION PLEASE CALL  
62714

**RESTAURANT TAIWAN**  
**TOURISMO**  
Opp. Alkhalil Maternity Hospital  
3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, Tel. 41093. Try our special "Flaming Pot" fondue or Peking Duck on your next visit. Take-Away orders welcome. Welcome & Thank-You

**Shepherd's Pub**  
Enjoy a cold glass of draught beer and a game of darts in a truly English Pub atmosphere at the Shepherd Hotel Pub. Open 12 noon to 1 a.m. Snacks & steaks served.

**LA TERRASSE restaurant**  
welcomes you daily to a spread of the most delicious oriental and western foods, to the tunes of renowned Polish pianist Christina.  
We offer you:  
Relaxing atmosphere, charcoal grills, fresh fish, Lebanese mezze, in addition to La Terrasse's delicious specialties.  
Stimulant  
Call tel. 62431  
for reservations

Amman most beautiful discotheque  
my place  
**DISCO**  
For Res. 25191  
**PHILADELPHIA HOTEL**

**JAPANESE FOOD**  
WILL BE SERVED  
SOON AT?  
**MANDARIN**

**MANDARIN**  
Chinese Restaurant  
FULLY  
AIR CONDITIONED  
Wadi Saqra Road  
East of New Traffic Bridge  
Across From Holiday Inn  
Tel. 61822  
AMMAN

**AL FARDOUS**  
RESTAURANT  
Under New Management  
• Best food  
• Best service  
• Best prices  
• Best location

## HOTELS

Amman's most experienced hotel  
**HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL**  
FROM LUNCH WITH LOVE  
**SPRING FESTIVAL**  
1st 2nd 3rd April  
enjoy the fresh German food  
and all the quantity of beer  
you can consume  
for only JD.7500  
FOR RES. 41361-5

**Sheraton Palace sets the style of excellence in Amman**  
The world's leading City People Restaurant now opens in Sheraton Palace  
• AL-ALALI restaurant

**SHARADA**  
RESTAURANT  
Open for Lunch and Dinner  
Tel. 62008

**CARMEL RESTAURANT**  
Open for Lunch and Dinner  
Tel. 62008

## TRANSPORTATION

**AMIN KAWAR & SONS**  
Travel & Tourism  
General Sales Agents for  
SAS Scandinavian Airlines  
Thai Airways  
Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9  
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634  
P.O. Box 7806, Amman

To advertise in this section  
phone 67774-2-3

**SATELLITE**  
RENT A CAR  
fleet & individual rental  
representatives  
for  
TOYOTA  
ABDALLI / NEAR HOUSING BANK / TEL. 25767

To advertise in this section  
phone 67774-2-3

**europcar**  
rent a car  
1982 MODELS  
AVAILABLE  
Europcar Offices:  
Shepherd Hotel 39197-8  
Marriott Hotel 60100  
Sheraton Palace Hotel 60000

## AQABA

**Holiday Inn Aqaba**  
Fish Restaurant  
**THE BLUE LAGOON**  
Fresh Aqaba fish & delicious Hava D'Ouvere served in an authentic setting nightly from 7 p.m. until midnight

**MANDARIN**  
Chinese Restaurant  
FULLY  
AIR CONDITIONED  
AQABA  
Amman road  
beside  
Samir Amis Restaurant  
Tel. 4633

**CHINA RESTAURANT**  
The first and best  
Chinese restaurant in  
Aqaba. Take-away  
service available.  
Open daily 11:30-3:30,  
6:30 - 11:00 p.m. Tel. 4415

**CHINA RESTAURANT**  
ABOVE HOMAN  
SUPERMARKET  
GOWELAYS BANK  
AQABA THEATER  
AL-SHARAF BAR  
AQABA MUNICIPALITY

## MISCELLANEOUS

To advertise in this section  
phone 67774-2-3

**MEIE Real Estate**  
Your  
Real Estate Agent  
in Jordan  
Tel. 42330, 42502  
P.O. Box 35107, Amman  
Tlx. 21867, Jo.

**FINLANDIA**  
VISIT THE NEW  
FINLANDIA  
SHOWROOM  
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS OF ALL SORTS  
FINNISH DESIGN GLASS & EARTHENWARE  
HOME & OFFICE FURNITURE  
Our new Tel. No. 39494  
See map for directions.

مركز المدينة



## JD 823,000 Mafrag housing contract signed

AMMAN (J.T.) — A local firm, Building and Roads Preparation Company, is to construct 104 housing units at Mafrag at a cost of JD 823,000, according to an agreement signed here Thursday.

The project, to be completed in 20 months, will comprise 26 two-storey buildings, of which each floor will contain two flats.

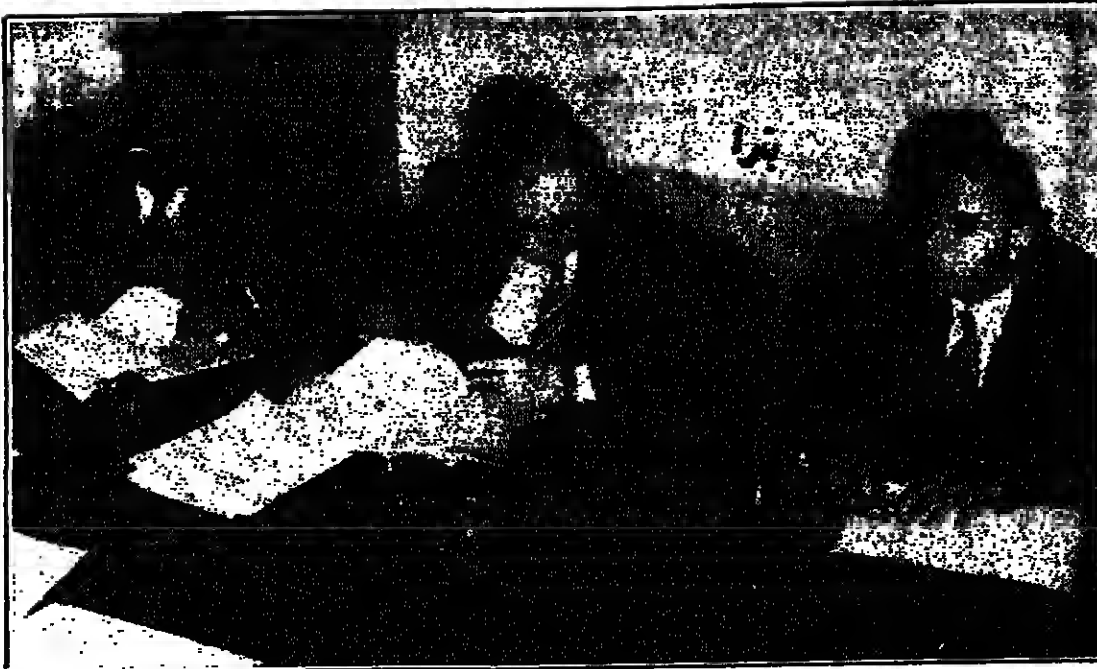
Jordanian civil servants will get the most benefit from this project, according to Housing Corporation Acting Director Tareq Bushnaq, who signed the agreement, with the firm's director, Mr. Michel Al Oasir.

## Students build Suweileh centre

AMMAN (Petra) — Students at the University of Jordan's Sociology Department Thursday embarked on the construction of a public park and a children's library, as well as a literacy centre, at Suweileh.

The project, to be set up on a four-dunum plot owned by Suweileh Municipality, will be financed totally through contributions from local inhabitants.

The Jordanian Armed Forces will help in constructing the project, and the municipality will supply the centre with water, electricity and other services.



Housing Corporation Acting Director Tareq Bushnaq and Mr. Michel Al Oasir sign an agreement for

the construction of a Mafrag housing project Thursday (Petra photo)

## Ibrahim, E. German discuss Palestine issues

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim on Thursday received Deputy Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic Klaus Willerding, and his delegation.

Mr. Ibrahim explained to the German visitors the latest developments in the occupied Arab territories, Israel's policy of aggression and its plans to put its hands on Arab lands to build more settlements. He also explained to them Israel's scheme to enforce a "civilian administration" in the West Bank and Gaza in preparation for annexing them and applying autonomy according to Israel's un-

derstanding, which separates the land and the people and deprives the Palestinian people of their right to return to their land and determine their future.

The minister also briefed the members of the East German delegation on the suffering of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories due to Israeli acts of repression.

Mr. Klaus stressed his government's support for Arab causes and Palestinian rights. He also stressed his government's condemnation of the arbitrary Israeli practices in the occupied territories, reiterating its belief in the Palestinian people's right to determine their future and establish an independent state on their national soil.

## National Book Week gets rolling

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day seminar on books and national documentation will open at the Islamic Educational College in Amman Saturday. According to Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives (DNLDA) Director Ahmad Sharkas, the seminar is part of his department's programme for National Book Week and National Culture Year.

Participating in the seminar, which will be opened by Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar, are several specialists in libraries and documentation from Jordan and Iraq, and one from the British Museum Library.

On Thursday, a book exhibition opened at the Islamic Educational College, also on the occasion of National Book Week. Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni opened the exhibition, which displays a large collection of old and modern books, and includes a special children's corner and another for showing films depicting the development of libraries in Jordan.

According to Dr. Sharkas, those buying books at the exhibition will get discounts of up to 50 per cent.



Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem (right) and Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Gheorghe Dolgu meet Thursday (Petra photo)

## Qasem, Romanian aide confer

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qasem on Thursday received Romanian Deputy Foreign Min-

ister Gheorghe Dolgu. They discussed the current situation, and the dangers threatening peace and security, in the region as a result of

Israel's policy of aggression and expansion, its acts of repression against Arab citizens in the occupied Arab lands, building more settlements, bringing in more Jewish immigrants and displacing and evicting Arab citizens.

## World Wildlife Fund official due

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mr. Hermot Janguis, regional director for projects at the World Wildlife Fund of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), is due here Sunday for a 10-day visit to Jordan.

He will tour a number of projects being carried out at the Azraq and Shomari wildlife reserves by the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) with IUCN participation, RSCN President Anis M'ur'asher told the Jordan Times.

He said that IUCN has already supplied the RSCN with heavy machinery and equipment worth \$100,000, which is being used at the Azraq and Shomari reserves.

They also discussed Israel's policy of Judaizing and annexing Arab lands, and the Zionist state's concept of security, which threatens the whole region. The meeting was also attended by Romanian Ambassador in Amman Andrei Cervencovici and a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials.

# Arab Wings: Jordan's fast flying carpet

Text and photos  
by Suzanne Zu'mut-Black  
Special to the Jordan Times

WORLD-RENOWNED heart transplant surgeon Christiaan Barnard used it for a quick trip from Amman to Aqaba, first astronaut to set foot on the moon!

Niel Armstrong flew it from Amman to Istanbul and popular Arab singer Samira Tawfiq jetted by it from Damascus to Amman.

Like many other famous personalities, too numerous to name, they have found out that a very efficient, quick and comfortable way to meet a deadline is by flying Arab Wings, the Middle East's first executive jet charter service. Others who have discovered the responsive services of this Amman-based modern "flying carpet" include government officials, journalists and politicians from all over the world.

The businessman, though, is Arab Wings' major customer. In today's competitive world of commerce, he needs rapid eye-to-eye communication with contractor and customer. Too often the restrictions of set airline schedules limit the flexibility and speed with which one can make important contacts. The up-to-date entrepreneur, therefore, needs his own air-taxi system which is capable of taking him exactly where he wants at exactly the time he wants.

The supersonic Concorde may deliver the businessman to Bahrain from London in a mere four hours and 45 minutes. But it can be another eight to 12 hours before he can get to Dubai, Riyadh or other Gulf business centres using scheduled connections. Saving the "highly-paid executives' time" makes the higher cost of transport insignificant.

It is with this concept as a basis for its services that Arab Wings went into operation in May 1975. Its fleet now consists of American-made executive jets; two Learjet 35As and three roomier Sabreliner 75As, all with a capacity of up to eight passengers and with the speed of any other jet. They are based in Amman, where the company's headquarters are, Bahrain and Dubai, offering a 24-hour-a-day service.

The businessman's time is further saved by using the confidential privacy of the cabin for business discussions or sales presentations. Each plane seat is designed to track or swivel a full 180 degrees to a club seating arrangement for meetings.

An Arab Wing official pointed out that many of the company's flights are one day trips flying executives to meetings in two or more Gulf business centres and taking them home the same night. "The Arab businessman is rapidly learning the real cost of time wasted waiting for connecting flights, long check-in lines and unnecessary over-night stops," he observed.

### Ready to fly

Arab Wings is an incorporated private company, with 88 per cent of its shares owned by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and the other 12 per cent by Oman.

Arab Wings Executive Vice President Robert Jones told the Jordan Times his company enjoys "all of Alia's flying rights." "We can fly anyone anywhere and at very short notice," he declared. But so far, the farthest west Arab Wings jets have been to Madrid and London and the farthest east is Bangalore in India.

On the day that the Jordan Times visited the company's headquarters at Amman Airport, two Sabreliners were on the ramp ready for operation, the third was in Bahrain, while one Learjet was in Larnaca and the other in Kuwait. "Barring country restrictions and delay in clearances, a plane can be airborne within two hours of a request," Captain Jones stated.

Unlike most European operators, Arab Wings charges flat rates which cover all the various expenses of any trip, such as ferry costs and landing fees. The rates vary from the Lear to the more spacious Sabreliner. For example, a round trip from Amman to Aqaba will cost around JD 600 on the Lear, but JD 700 on the Sabreliner, and while a round trip between Amman and London may cost JD 5,000 on the Lear, it may cost JD 5,800 on the Sabreliner. For the Middle East, a passenger pays for occupied distances, with a minimum charge of 300 miles; but outside the Middle East the passenger has to pay for all hours Amman-to-Amman, unless the plane is based somewhere closer.

The charter service covers all travel arrangements including hotel reservations, airport formalities, ground transportation and any special requests by the passengers, such as a vegetarian meal, or a temporary secretary. The crew, consisting of the captain with a minimum of 8,000 flying



Avionics technicians Danilo DeJesus and Jeryes Shubot man Arab Wings' advanced avionics shop

hours behind him and the first officer with a minimum of 2,000 hours, take care of the various needs of the passengers.

"It is easier to fly the big planes," remarked Captain Jones, who is fleet captain and Sabreliner captain in addition to his executive post. He elaborated saying that airline pilots have the assistance of the navigator, engineer and cabin crew, "but in these executive jets the two-man flight deck crew has to take care of everything on board, including serving drinks and food." Captain Jones emphasised the need to maintain a smooth relationship all round on board, "since the intimate set-up in a plane this size brings the crew in direct contact with the passenger." He added that besides their responsibility on board, the crew may sometimes have to do ground handling for the customers.

A special service that the company offers is the Arab Wings Flying Ambulance (AWFA). An affiliate of SOS International, the company is prepared to transport patients anywhere in the world. Since AWFA began operation in October 1978, it has operated over 40 evacuation flights. Many were from Middle Eastern countries into Jordan and some from the Gulf area to a number of European capitals.

The executive jet can be converted into an ambulance within 30 minutes. A medical team and any equipment that may be required is readily available in both Amman and Sharjah. The Learjet can accommodate two stretcher cases, each with a companion, and a two-person medical team.

According to Dr. Abdul Rahim Malhas, the medical director of AWFA, the Flying Ambulance is equipped to handle all medical emergencies and the few surgical

ones that are liable to occur aboard an aircraft during the transfer of patients. Of course, the patient from the Gulf who chartered a Lear overnight to pay a visit to his dentist in London did not require much in terms of preparation and medical equipment.

Thirty-eight of a total of 65 Arab Wings employees work in the Maintenance and Engineering Department, equipped with its own hangar and engine and avionics shops. This department is responsible for the servicing and inspection of all the company's planes, as well as the private jets owned by other Middle East operators. It also has a contract for the Royal Jordanian Air Academy fleet of 15 light training aircraft.

The company's maintenance centre is the only Rockwell Sabreliner designated centre for aircraft repair operating in the Middle East. It has also been approved as a service centre for two aircraft avionics equipment man-

ufacturers — Rockwell-Colins and King Radio Corporation — and expects soon to be authorised by a third — Bendix.

Since November 1981, Arab Wings maintenance centre has been authorised by Global Navigation as its "Authorised installation centre" in the Middle East for avionics. "Now we can train people, and do the installation as well as the necessary repair," Engineering Vice President Faisal Haddadin explained to the Jordan Times.

California-based Global Navigation Incorporated authorised Arab Wings after two Arab Wings technicians were trained in California and adequate avionics equipment was installed in the avionics shop.

"Arab Wings has the capability to offer maintenance support out of Amman as well," Mr. Haddadin said and pointed out that lately the centre was involved in aircraft repair in Jeddah and Riyadh.

Arab Wings has submitted an application to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for a repair station certification. Negotiations towards this end started about a week ago. Mr. Haddadin stated that the aim of Arab Wings is to set up its maintenance and engineering department as a maintenance service centre for privately owned executive jet aircraft and other light aviation aircraft in the Middle East. "We have increased our maintenance service, but only at a limited level," he said. "Our aim is to get complete servicing or scheduled maintenance inspection," he added.

Having been in a responsible position with Arab Wings maintenance and engineering department since the company was established in 1975, Mr. Haddadin is very proud to display two awards that his company acquired the last two years. One is the National Business Aircraft Association (NBAA) Safety Award for 1980 and, a year later, the Knight Guards from the Rockwell-Sabreliner division for three years of safe operation.

## Jerash restoration work proceeds at several spots

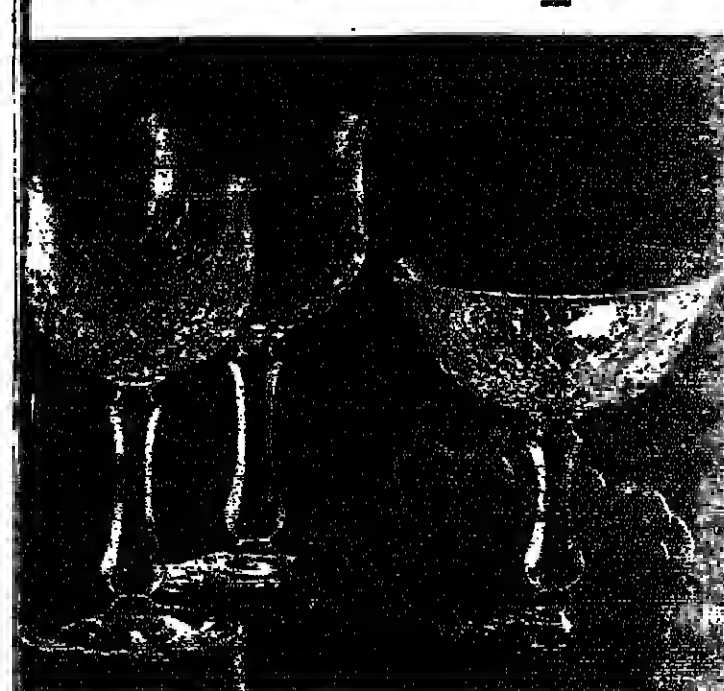
AMMAN (Petra) — Department of Antiquities teams have embarked on restoration work at the ancient Roman city of Jerash, a department spokesman said Wednesday.

He said the teams have already carried out repairs at the hippodrome near the triumphal arch of the Decapolis city, and have constructed walls along its main eastern thoroughfare. Other teams are at work now in the northern sector of the city to unearth artefacts prior to reconstruction work on the northern amphitheatre and the ancient Roman baths, the spokesman said.

The work under way, he said, is part of the department's five-year plan to restore the city, employing for the purpose local and foreign expertise. The department recently appealed to international organisations to help it plan and implement the restoration work.

Meanwhile, the department announced that its teams have completed archaeological survey operations at Wadi Al Hasa in southern Jordan and at Bayir, in the southeast of the country, prior to conducting excavations.

## Hand-Cut Rosenthal Crystal



Exclusively at

Rosenthal  
showroom

Jabal Amman — 2nd Circle

Tel : 41816

## Today's weather

It will be hot, with medium and high clouds. Winds will be light and variable. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	13	27
Aqaba	16	33
Deserts	11	31
Jordan Valley	18	32

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 25, Aqaba 32. Humidity readings: Amman 20 per cent, Aqaba 22 per cent.



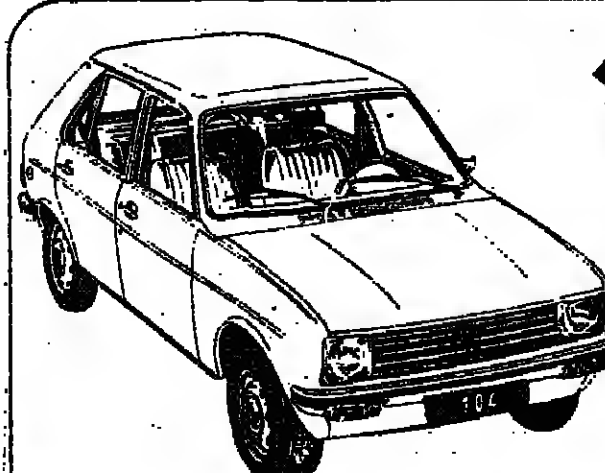
Hotel Jerusalem

Melic

needs the following:

- (1) Female secretary:
  - Arabic and English typing.
  - Filing and telex, with good command of English.
- (2) Baker with experience.

Please contact tel. 85121-4 (personnel manager).



104  
PEUGEOT

THE UNITED  
AUTOMOBILES  
TRADING CO. LTD.

Tel. 65732, King Hussein Street,  
Abdali, Amman, Jordan

PEUGEOT

فيلد في 11



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

**Responsible Editor:** MOHAMMAD AMAD  
**Board of Directors:** JUMA' A HAMMAD, RAJA ELISSA, MOHAMMAD AMAD, MAHMOUD AL KAYED  
**Editor:** RAMI G. KHOURI  
**Managing Editor:** MAAZ D. SHUKAYR  
**Advertising Manager:** FERNANDO FRANCIS

**Editorial and advertising offices:**  
**JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION**  
 University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

**Telephones:** 67171-2-3-4  
**Tlx:** 21497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

# A plan for Palestine

By Wolf Blitzer

In the following article, reprinted from the Jerusalem Post, the writer reports on a detailed proposal for establishing a Palestinian state in the West Bank. The report was prepared by a group of State Department officials.

A GROUP of career State Department officials has circulated a detailed proposal for the creation of an independent Palestinian state as the new basis for an alternative U.S. policy towards resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The plan has been published in the spring 1982 issue of the State Department's Open Forum journal, an unclassified quarterly widely distributed throughout the State Department and its overseas posts.

The Open Forum was created in 1967 to bring "new or alternative foreign policy views to the Secretary of State and other senior officials." According to its charter, it also "stimulates foreign affairs professionals to think, discuss, and write on foreign policy questions, including those falling outside their assigned responsibilities."

An editorial note in the current publication acknowledged that the proposal for a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza Strip — with Jerusalem becoming the joint capital of Israel and Palestine — "goes beyond current U.S. policy. But that is the purpose of the open forum — to provide a context in which new or alternative policy options can be freely and creatively expressed."

The editorial note pointed out that more detailed versions of the papers justifying a Palestinian state "have been distributed to policy-makers working on Middle East issues... The Open Forum

hopes that the proposals of the Palestinian-Israeli working group contribute to the in-house dialogue on this crucial issue."

U.S. officials stressed that the proposal reflects only the personal views of the authors and not the State Department. The Open Forum itself does not take formal positions on issues.

But knowledgeable insiders acknowledged that there is widespread sympathy among State Department specialists on the Middle East for the position outlined in the Open Forum.

The Palestinian-Israeli working group consisted of Larry Roeder, Jr., who was born in Beirut and who currently serves in the office of East-West trade of the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs; Franklin C. Marcus, who studied at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem before joining the State Department's foreign service; Henry Sizer, who has spent most of his diplomatic career in the Arab World and is presently in the United Nations political affairs office of the Bureau of International Organization Affairs; and Melinda Kimble, an economics officer whose assignments have included Cairo and who is currently the energy and technical officer in the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

They concluded that the Palestinians "will be satisfied with nothing less than true independence for the territories occupied by Israel since 1967. Just as other peoples have done before them, the Palestinians today are struggling for one thing above all else: the powerful idea of 'self-determination' or 'sovereignty.' In the 20th century, that means an independent state."

The authors said that Israel's security concerns "could be met by a wide spectrum of practical arrangements which would not violate Palestinian sovereignty as long as the essential attributes of a state (territory, a flag, a government, exchanging ambassadors, etc.) were left intact."

Among these arrangements, they said, would be an Israeli right to station security forces on the West Bank "in return for the intangible but precious concession of 'sovereignty,' which the Palestinians value above all else."

Regarding the future status of Jerusalem, they insisted that the city cannot be redivided. Instead, an undivided Jerusalem should serve as a dual capital for both Israel and the new Palestinian state.

They said that the U.S. "should inform the parties of its desire to recognize a common capital and make clear that the transfer of any embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem would be contingent upon a treaty of peace negotiated between the Israelis and the Palestinians."

In the proposal, the authors put forward a detailed formula for joint Israel-Palestinian administration of Jerusalem to the point of suggesting that "it may be advisable to have a city manager selected from the International Association of City Managers. Such a person, especially if neither Israeli nor Palestinian, could be more effective than an elected

mayor." They also argued that a new Palestinian state could become moderate and pro-Western if the U.S. "should support early on" its creation.

"Its eventual emergence is nearly inevitable, given the power of the concept of national self-determination and the passionate support for such a state throughout the Third World," they said.

"If we and the Israelis continue to frustrate this tide, the result may in fact live up to our worst fears — an uncompromising, anti-American Palestine tied to the Soviets in the midst of an Arab World that is increasingly bitter toward the United States."

"But if we seize the moment, we can capitalize on the evident desire of the relatively moderate Palestinians to deal with the U.S. and the obvious desire of the Saudis, Kuwaitis, Egyptians and other moderate Arabs to insure a responsible and stable Palestine."

The proposal went on to suggest that Israelis be permitted to remain on the West Bank. "To encourage Israeli acceptance of the peace agreement and to provide another measure of security for Israel, the Palestinians should allow Jewish settlers to remain on the West Bank. All settlers would be guaranteed human rights, including the right to travel anywhere in Palestine and the right to travel to and from Israel."

"Such an initiative on the part of the Palestinians would be an extraordinary show of good faith to the Israelis and thus would make Israeli acceptance of the treaty of peace easier. It would also provide an excellent means for Israeli intelligence within the Palestinian state. The settlements would be allowed only defensive weapons, such as rifles and

machine-guns." The proposal continued: "In recognition of the unique character of the Jewish settlements, the Palestinian constitution would allow issues of family status, religious affairs, or family disputes to be adjudicated by the appropriate religious courts. However, as residents of Palestine, the settlers would be expected to obey Palestinian civil and criminal law in all other matters."

In arguing that a new Palestinian state would be economically viable, the authors said that both Israel and Jordan were once not considered economically viable, yet they have managed to survive. If a Palestinian state brought peace to the region, "the Western donor community and the Gulf Arab states would have great incentive to provide the necessary capital" to maintain its viability.

Israel itself, they added, would benefit economically because the need to maintain "massive military expenditures... would decline." In addition, they said, Israel would no longer be burdened with the cost of administering the West Bank and Gaza.

"Israel currently spends a substantial portion of its budget maintaining military and police forces in the West Bank and Gaza and subsidizing the settlement of Israeli civilians primarily on the West Bank," they said. "As these costs are hidden in the budget for political reasons, the Israeli public has shown no real concern."

"In sum," it concluded, "establishing a Palestinian state makes the soundest economic sense for all the parties involved. Only with peace can Palestine, Israel and the rest of the region maximize their economic potential. Peace and statehood are essential elements of prosperity."

President Habib Bourguiba

## Flood of U.S. arms to Tunisia

By Claudia Wright

NEW YORK — Habib Bourguiba, at 82 the grand old man of Arab politics, president of Tunisia since 1956, the staunchest friend of the West in North Africa, is passing from the political scene.

Uncertain about the future, the Reagan administration has decided on a policy of delivering to Tunisia fighter aircraft, tanks and missiles to try to guarantee that Bourguiba's successors will be pro-U.S. — a repetition of a policy conceived more than 20 years ago.

There is no sign that the administration has learned the lessons of North Africa's recent past, nor that it understands how U.S. arms will disturb the delicate balance of internal forces — among militant unions, Islamic fundamentalists, Arab nationalists — that Bourguiba has preserved over the years.

In its lack of historical perspective and its military preoccupations, the Reagan administration's plan contains the seeds of disaster for U.S. influence in Tunisia.

In 1959 President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Committee to Study the U.S. Military Assistance Programme prepared a report that told the president to "strengthen Bourguiba by giving him prestige weapons, such as tanks and armoured vehicles, which would make him the strongest single Arab leader in the Maghreb."

Eisenhower was worried about the threat to Tunisia posed by President Nasser of Egypt, and by the Algerian National Liberation Front, which was fighting the French. Today the primary U.S. concern is Libya and Col. Qadhafi.

This year the Reagan administration has offered — and Congress has approved — credits for the sale of a squadron of 12 F-5E and F-5F aircraft to Tunisia; next year, Tunisia hopes to obtain 54 M-60 tanks, and, in following years, other weaponry. In exchange for a U.S. promise of military intervention if Tunisia requests help, Bourguiba has agreed to provide U.S. air and naval forces in the Mediterranean with access to Tunisian ports and airfields.

The military tie with the United States provides the disunited Tunisian opposition with a unifying issue; by repressing conventional politics and driving his opponent underground, Bourguiba will leave behind violent anti-Americanism as the only road to power.

Unlike the Eisenhower plan, the Reagan arms are not a gran but must be paid for on terms that the ailing Tunisian economy can not afford. Even with substantial Saudi Arabian subsidies, the cost of U.S. weaponry will threaten government's education and welfare programmes, and so stimulate economic distress and adverse public reactions.

To many Cabinet ministers at the political opposition, the rationale of the Reagan plan is misguided. Although Col. Qadhafi is not popular among Tunisians, they do not consider Libya a threat to the country's security that Washington claims it is.

They are primarily concerned with the deteriorating economy and see normalisation of Tunisian relations with Qadhafi — an influx of Libyan investment, an outflow of Tunisian exports and workers as a more practical and cheap solution to their problems than U.S.-backed military confrontation. The "Libyan threat" regarded in Tunisia as a device manipulated by pro-U.S. contenders for Bourguiba's power.

The lesson Bourguiba always understood, and the Eisenhower administration accepted, was that the best security for Tunisia was investment, employment and economic growth. For a quarter of a century the United States' relationship with Tunisia has been built on economic assistance and arms. If the Reagan administration sticks to its plan, the will be nothing but arms and debt — and mounting insecurity.

The writer is Washington correspondent for The New Statesman and a fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Studies. This article was adapted from The New York Times from a spring issue of Foreign Policy.

## Who decides?

NOW THAT Israel has refused permission for a senior aide of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington to meet the ousted Palestinian mayors of Ramallah and Nablus, we await the response of the British government. The Israeli excuse for refusing the meeting was that the two mayors had been ousted from their posts by the Israeli military occupation authorities, and therefore, being no longer in office, there was no reason for the British official to meet with them. That is, of course, Orwellian logic of the highest order. The British (and Arab) people remember clearly when Great Britain gave refuge and radio facilities to the exiled French leadership during World War Two. Britain would thus appear to accept without argument the principle that an illegal government installed by an occupation authority remains just that — illegal, and without value. Furthermore, visiting diplomats regularly meet with people who are not office holders, and thus the Israeli argument that the two mayors should not be visited because they no longer hold office is equally hollow.

The underlying point at stake here is simply: Does Israel control the minds and actions of the British government in the same manner that it obviously controls the minds and actions of the American government? With the exception of a few irrational acts by the always enchanting Mrs. Thatcher, we suspect not. Yet we would like to see an appropriately diplomatic response from the British government, affirming both this fact and that Israeli actions in the occupied territories are emphatically not endorsed by London, as well as the reality that there are still some Western powers who value their sense of honour and dignity in the face of the indignities imposed upon them by the forces of political Zionism.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### Carrington's visit unfruitful

AL RA'Y: Lord Carrington's talks in Israel, which followed those of French President Mitterrand at the beginning of March, are another step in the Euro-Israeli dialogue expected to continue with the forthcoming visits to Israel by Italian and West German foreign ministers. It has been evident that this Euro-Israeli dialogue has not succeeded in lessening the Israeli intransigence. Far from it, the Israeli officials are exploiting this dialogue to consolidate their denial of the rights of the Palestinian people and to step up the tendentious campaign they are launching to dehumanise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

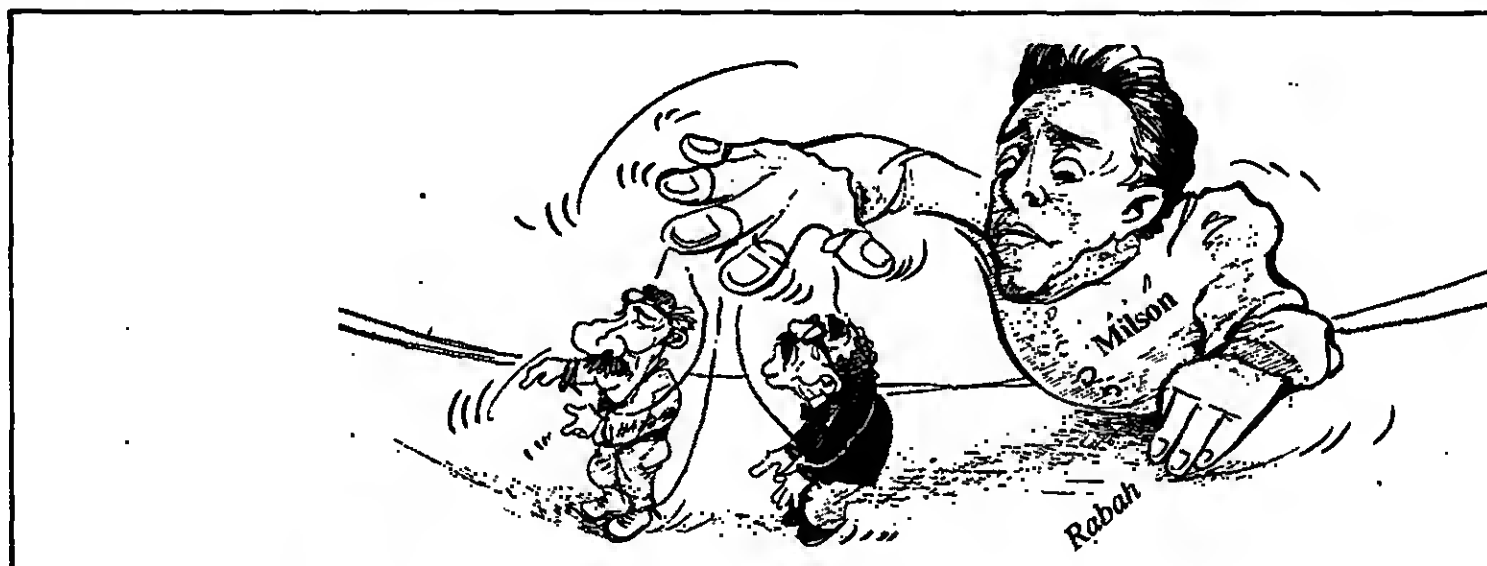
It is clear that waiting for positive results of such a dialogue is a mirage particularly because the European stand is a theoretical one which has never been interpreted into action; and here one must recall that the negative Arab stand has had its important influence on the European stand. The Arab stand is the only effective factor that can turn the European stand towards action if the Arabs were to measure up to the challenges, or else the best the Arabs could get from Europe would not exceed useless denunciation of the Israeli practices.

This is not a call on the Arabs to refrain from seeking international support. This means that they must do their best to encourage and develop international support to become practical, but this will never be possible unless the Arabs establish a strong stand that can face up to the challenges. The Arabs must realise that Jordan's call for accomplishing the unity of Arab file and action must be heeded and that only then could they regain their rights and their territories. If the Arabs are serious in their attempt to defend their dignity, existence and the future of their generations, they have no alternative but to follow this road.

### Europe talks with forked tongue

AL DUSTOUR: It seems that Lord Carrington's visit to Israel has not effected a tangible change in the "traditional" British stand on the Middle East problem. The British stand towards the issue does not differ from that of the rest of the European countries despite the fact that Britain shoulders a moral and a legal responsibility towards the Palestinian people because, as Lord Carrington knows very well, Britain prepared for the hatching of the Hebrew state during the British Mandate in Palestine. Lord Carrington also knows that Britain is the state that came up with the Balfour Declaration which Menachem Begin still considers as a British commitment to support Israel. But it seems that Lord Carrington chooses to ignore the fact that the declaration stipulated for the establishment of a Jewish "homeland" in Palestine on the condition that it should not affect the interests, existence and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Hence, it is very strange to see that Lord Carrington's statements should approach the French stand which says that the settlement of the conflict is the responsibility of the people of the region when Lord Carrington understands that Israel does not want a settlement and that it enjoys the power to foil any proposed solution. But we must not forget that Lord Carrington has refused to abandon the Venice Declaration principles, has felt sceptical about the validity and results of autonomy, and called for self-determination for the Palestinian people. What we have against him is that he called for a Palestinian recognition of Israel and of its right to exist instead of first calling on Israel to recognise the existence of the Palestinian people and their right to live on their land. How could he ask the victim to recognise the rights of the aggressor?



# The Kissinger conundrum

## BOOK REVIEW

Years of Upheaval, by Henry Kissinger, Weidenfeld and Nicholson and Michael Joseph.

By Ian Davidson

The horrid fascination of Dr. Henry Kissinger's memoirs is that they so exactly mirror the public figure that we used to see so often on our television screens, jetting into some capital, emerging from some negotiating chamber, dominating some press conference. Clever, tireless, verbose, ponderous, pedagogical and insatiably insecure, and the whole conveyed in a style that gives new meaning to the word "prose." To spend 1,200 pages in the company of such an outsize figure is not unalloyed pleasure, but it is an interesting experience at a certain level: among other things, it prompts the question whether his achievements were ever as great as they were once cracked up to be.

The events described in the new, second volume are less glamorous than those recounted in the first. Whereas The White House Years chronicled Nixon's first term, with the opening of American relations with China, the conclusion of the first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union, and the settlement of the Vietnam War, Years of Upheaval covers a shorter period, until Nixon's resignation in 1974, and is largely concerned with the Middle East war, the first oil shock, the abortive Year of Europe — and Watergate.

Nixon-haters will no doubt pore over those passages dealing with Watergate, to see if they can catch out Henry Kissinger in trying to cover up his own involvement in the scandal. Not being an unconditional Nixon-hater, nor an expert in all the ins and outs of Watergate, I cannot throw much light on this question, though it does seem to me that if Kissinger's role in, for example, the wiretapping episode, was as peripheral and subordinate as he says

he protests his innocence rather too vehemently — just as he did in his first volume.

The same goes for the fall of Salvador Allende, the left-wing Chilean leader who was succeeded by the Pinochet regime. Kissinger argues that Allende had far too little democratic legitimacy to justify his sweeping left-wing programme, but asserts, at length and with passion, that it was not the intervention of the U.S. which brought him down.

Well, there was a "haphazard and amateurish exploration" of a military coup, but it was called off before Allende's inauguration. Thereafter, Chile was destabilised not by the U.S., but by the Chilean President. Whether or not Kissinger is massaging the facts at the margin, he is certainly straining every nerve to present them in the best light. But more interesting, perhaps, than the "truth" is the acute sensitivity with which, in this episode and in those concerning Watergate, Kissinger is reacting to any imputation of dishonesty. The image that emerges is not that of a cool practitioner of realpolitik, a ruthless bureaucratic bully, but of a deeply insecure man, conscious of being a brilliant arriviste precariously placed at the interface between the realities of power and the rhetoric of American democratic values.

This is perhaps why he gives such a charitable portrait of that other arriviste, Richard Nixon, in whom he finds error, weakness and a dislocated personality, but whom he refrains from condemning, for all his international fame, Kissinger remains conscious of his subordinate role as presidential appointee — a foreigner, to boot — and in awe of the presidential office.

In the closing scenes of the drama, a few suggested I invoke the 25th amendment to the constitution and declare the president incapacitated. It was unthinkable. It was not only that a presidential appointee had no moral right to force his president to resign; it would also be an unbearable historical burden for a foreign-born

to do so.

When Kissinger describes his last tete-a-tete with Nixon in the Oval Office, the bombast and the mangled metaphors slip away, and he writes what seems the only deeply felt passage in the book: "What I remember is that at that moment I put my arm around him, bridging in the end the distance that had separated us on the human level all these years. Nixon does not report it in his memoirs. So perhaps it did not happen and I only felt like doing it. It makes no real difference. At the moment of his fall, I felt for Nixon a great tenderness..."

It makes a poignant contrast with the rest of the book, in which every bureaucratic manoeuvre is meticulously chronicled, every meeting timed to the minute, and every diplomatic conversation recounted with the confidence of a film treatment.

On the public stage, Kissinger has implicitly made a rather large claim: That he (and Richard Nixon) were for the first time able to give America a coherent geostrategy, and to carry it out. It is not entirely clear, either with hindsight or from Kissinger's book, that this claim is fully justified. No one can deny that he was an absolutely tireless, and remarkably successful, negotiator: with the Russians over nuclear weapons, with the North Vietnamese over the ending of the war, with the Israelis and the Arabs over their disengagement. But it also seems that the strain of seizing control of these negotiations, and of conducting them personally, may have been too great to permit much time or effort for thinking about the larger strategy.

Kissinger never admits this, but indirectly he concedes the point in an astute analysis of why "Americans" find it hard to handle foreign policy issues: "Americans traditionally have seen foreign policy less as a seamless web than as a series of episodic events or discrete self-contained problems, each of which could be dealt with by the application of common sense and the commitment of resources..."

The American perception of international affairs has traditionally been Manichean: Relations between states are either peace-loving or warlike — there is no comfortable position in between."

A case in point is the Middle East war. The massive American airlift to Israel, and Kissinger's remorseless shuttle diplomacy between the antagonists, undoubtedly tipped the balance first in favour of a ceasefire, and then in favour of disengagement. But undoubtedly, too, Kissinger gives way to an unholy glee over the manner in which the Russians were faced down, and elbowed out of any significant role in the conclusion of that war. "Only we could deliver." The question is whether what America delivered was not primarily episodic, through "the application of common sense and the commitment of resources." The only structural changes which have taken place in the Middle East in the eight years since then have been brought about by the local actors, starting with President Anwar Sadat.

There may have been good and sufficient reasons — starting with the efficiency of the negotiating process — for jostling the Russians out of the disengagement talks. But while one can only endorse Kissinger's rejection of traditional American Manichaeism, it is hard to feel that he had worked out an effective general strategy for handling U.S.-Soviet relations.

Take the notorious concept of "linkage." Kissinger rightly derides Senator Jackson's attempt to use trade negotiations as a lever to secure a change in an internal Soviet policy (emigration), but he clings to the view that linkage can be used to moderate external Soviet policies. Yet his position here is not coherent, nor is it consistent with experience.

"We did not believe that trade by itself could moderate Soviet conduct... We believed, however, that Soviet restraint would be more solidly based if reinforced by positive instruments, including

East-West trade." I am not sure if, in policy terms, this means anything, but the record of Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Poland suggests that the Russians do not see linkage in even the minimalist terms of Dr. Kissinger. More recently, he has taken a much harder line, opposing high-level U.S.-Soviet contacts because of the crackdown in Poland; but this comes oddly from a man who was, quite rightly, prepared to go anywhere and meet anyone when he was in office.

By implication, Kissinger blames the shortcomings in his East-West strategy at least partly on the slow erosion of President Nixon's domestic standing in America. Much more baffling is Kissinger's mishandling of transatlantic relations, with the debacle of the notorious Year of Europe. Not merely does he not give a plausible explanation of why anyone felt it would be useful to try to drum up a reaffirmation of American leadership of the alliance, at a moment when the Vietnam "settlement" was falling apart and the President slowly sinking, he still seems not to grasp the inappropriateness of the enterprise when France had an ultra-Gaullist foreign minister (Michel Jobert), Britain a prime minister determined to give top priority to the new European relationship (Edward Heath), and Germany a chancellor bent on developing his new Ostpolitik (Willy Brandt).

Even without this constellation of personalities, there are structural tensions in Europe between national sovereign interests, flinching and reluctant progress towards closer political and economic integration, and the dependency of the transatlantic relationship. But to launch, in those circumstances and with those political figures, a rhetorical exercise designed to prove that America was still loved, was a remarkable demonstration of solipsistic ignorance. For all his undoubted cleverness, Dr. Henry Kissinger is a very strange man.

سكزا على السهل



# ECONOMY

## EEC still helps Poland with subsidised food sales

**BRUSSELS (R)** — The European Economic Community (EEC) is still making subsidised food sales to Poland, more than three months after the military clampdown, EEC sources said Friday.

As a protest against last December's declaration of martial law in Poland, the 10 common market countries decided in January to suspend new food sales at subsidised prices to Warsaw while keeping to ostensibly short-term contracts already signed.

They decided to switch money originally earmarked for food subsidies to non-government organisations such as the Red Cross and Caritas, for distribution of humanitarian aid to the Polish people.

But the sources said senior EEC officials are still debating how to wrap up the community's obligations under sales contracts signed before the army takeover on Dec. 13, involving a package of about 125,000 tonnes of cereals, 5,000 tonnes of rice and 2,000 tonnes of milk powder.

The package, known in official jargon as "Tranche 3A", should have been sent in December.

The Polish government has used special West German credits, granted to finance the food purchase, in order to buy other goods such as industrial equipment.

Now Poland, which owes the west several billion dollars, does not have enough foreign exchange to pay for the remaining sub-

sidised food. It has told the community it will need further credits, the sources said.

At a meeting of the EEC countries' permanent representatives in Brussels Thursday officials were trying to decide whether to grant Warsaw's request, and if so, which countries should make the food sales.

## U.S. jobless reach 9%

**WASHINGTON (R)** — The U.S. unemployment rate rose to 9 per cent in March, equalling the highest level since the Second World War, the government said Friday.

The number of Americans without jobs rose by 279,000 to almost 9.9 million last month, pushing up the unemployment rate from 8.8 per cent in February, the labour department said.

The March figure matched the post-war record of nine per cent reached in May, 1975, when the country was also in a major recession.

Some two million Americans have lost their jobs since the current recession began last July. The unemployment rate then stood at 7.2 per cent.

The Labour Department also reported Friday that the number of people working part-time because full-time jobs were not available rose to a record 5.7 million in March.

The department said 1.3 million so-called discouraged workers, those who feel jobs are not available, had simply stopped looking for work in the first quarter of 1982.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan last night predicted a March unemployment rate of nine per cent, but he agreed with the assessment of Murray Weidenbaum, another White House economic adviser, that the recession had reached its trough.

## Gulf Oil Corporation negotiates compromise Nigerian oil purchase

**NEW YORK (R)** — The Gulf Oil Corporation (GOC), faced with possible reprisals from Kuwait, is negotiating a compromise on its wish to phase out purchases of Nigerian oil, sources close to the company say.

One source said Gulf, a major purchaser from Nigeria, lost \$200 million by continuing to buy Nigerian oil for five months last year when it cost more than the world market price. "They cannot afford to do that again," he said.

The sources said Thursday that Gulf's need for Nigerian oil had been reduced by its move into the North Sea area where oil of similar quality now cost \$31 a barrel, \$4.50 less than Nigeria's.

They said a Gulf official now in Lagos had originally been instructed to tell the Nigerians that the company would suspend all shipments of Nigerian oil unless the price was reduced.

But a source said strong threats from Kuwait, which supplies Gulf with much of its oil, forced the company to change the official's instructions.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sahah said last weekend that Western oil companies would face sanctions from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) unless they stopped pressing Nigeria to cut its price.

The sources said Gulf officials had not yet heard the outcome of Thursday's talks in Lagos but they expected the short-term result to

be a compromise which satisfied neither side.

They said the Gulf negotiator was offering Nigeria a sliding scale of options under which the amount of oil it would buy would depend on the price.

Officially the company would

only say that the situation in Nigeria was fluid.

Nigeria's oil production is believed to have dropped from 1.1 million to between 600,000 and 700,000 barrels a day since OPEC agreed on March 19 to try to hold prices at present levels.

## Paris unemployment rate drops

**PARIS (R)** — Unemployment in France fell below two million in March for the first time since October, according to provisional figures Friday which government officials said showed its policies were beginning to succeed.

The Labour Ministry said that unadjusted unemployment dropped nearly two per cent to 1,966,000 in March from February's 2,003,800. However, when adjusted for seasonal variations, there was a rise of 0.7 per cent to 1,969,000. Final figures are due in two weeks.

After breaking the two-million barrier in October, the number of people out of work peaked at 2,034,000 in January as the recession pushed up jobless figures to record levels throughout the European Common Market.

France's Socialist government has made the fight against unemployment its main economic priority and government officials said Friday its policies were beginning to work.

## Economic gloom lingers over Uruguay

By Jimmy Burns

**MONTEVIDEO** — The economic and political gloom that has hung over Uruguay over the past decade has prompted a steady emigrant stream from the country. The exodus continues, and few Uruguayans ever return.

About 12 per cent of the population of this small country sandwiched between the continent's two giants, Argentina and Brazil, have left over the past decade. They have fled political persecution, or have gone in search of economic opportunities.

Opportunities at home remain depressed. After GDP growth averaging 4.8 per cent over the past six years, Uruguay has been plunged into deep recession. The economy grew by a meagre 1.3 per cent in 1981, and growth this year is expected to be even slower.

The downturn has been similar to that in neighbouring Argentina although the extent of the current crisis is greater in at least one important respect: Uruguay, unlike Argentina, has few natural resources to fall back on.

Traditionally, cattle ranching has been Uruguay's main export earner, but this year the country's farmers are facing acute problems which are partly of the farmers' own making.

The government removed all controls on meat price in 1978. The measure was warmly welcomed by meat producers who expected the free market to lead to higher prices. Encouraged by an upward trend in international beef prices, they borrowed heavily, expanding their herds and speculating in such things as property and passenger cars.

With the fall in international meat prices, meat producers have been badly caught out. They have

blamed their problems on an overvalued currency and the government's exchange rate policies.

The agricultural sector's difficulties have been further aggravated by continuing high interest rates.

In what was seen at the time as a significant deviation from the regime's orthodox liberal economic policies, the newly installed President, General Gregorio Alvarez, last October intervened in negotiations between farmers and the banks and approved a package of fiscal and financial incentives for the agricultural sector.

However, recent statements by the farmers' main representative body, the Federación Rural, show that despite capital injection by the state of about US\$60 million and improved debt financing terms, the sector still regards itself as being in deep crisis.

The livestock sector's total outstanding debt is put at over US\$1 billion, and over a third of this is overdue. The mood was dramatically summarised by one foreign banker in Montevideo: "A number of our clients have either died from heart attacks or blown their brains out."

Government policy has been similarly blamed for the plight of the industrial sector. Until the armed forces assumed power in 1973 Uruguayan domestic industry survived largely because of government protection. Tariff walls were as high as 600 per cent. In 1979 progress in reducing dut-

ies was formalised by a programme aimed at establishing a standard tariff of 35 per cent on all imported goods by 1985.

Local industrialists have found their competitive edge sharply reduced as imports have got cheaper and as the strength of the local currency has made their products more expensive abroad.

In Montevideo, the results of this policy are only too visible. Beggars, tramps, and street vendors vie in the streets alongside gleaming new cars and shops given over to expensive foreign goods like hi-fi sets and electronic toys.

Uruguay's small automobile industry, which just over two years ago was booming behind high tariff walls, is in great difficulty. Most local manufacturers have had to reduce production sharply and lay off workers in order to survive. They estimate a 50 per cent drop in sales.

Signs of the industrial crisis emerged in 1981 with the collapse of Del Bono y Pena, a leading leather manufacturer, and the bankruptcy of a further 72 companies during the year. Total liabilities of these companies are estimated at over \$110 million. A further 28 companies went to the wall in the first six weeks of this year.

Underpinning Uruguay's economic problems is its continuing dependence on neighbouring Argentina. Uruguay is extremely vulnerable to about-turns in Argentine economic policy.

Officially it is claimed that unemployment has been reduced from about 15 per cent in 1976 to about 5.7 per cent, although economists put the real figure much higher than this.

The Uruguayan Central Bank claims that the financial sector is riding the current economic downturn without any real difficulty and that government policy is continuing to re-establish Uruguay's

prestige as the "Switzerland of Latin America." Other banking sources remain sceptical.

Uruguayan banks have in the past made handsome profits out of a total freedom in both interest and exchange rate markets. But there are signs that a number of them are beginning to feel the strain. The proportion of bad debts in the portfolio of a number of banks has grown uncomfortably in recent months and some report claim that at least six Uruguayan banks could be in difficulties late this year.

The uncertainty being felt within the banking sector has not been helped by the stagnation of peso deposits and an increasing move into dollars.

There is reportedly a growing suspicion among savers that the government's exchange rate policy will be moderated sooner than officially forecast. The peso is currently set at 11.80 to the dollar. After July 1 it will slip to 12.00 to the dollar.

Rumours of an impending currency crisis have been fuelled by a 22 per cent drop in Uruguay's foreign currency reserves in the first six weeks of this year to \$655 million. The Central Bank explained the drain by claiming budgetary pressures and the need to finance the treasury. Keeping the budget in balance has been one of the main achievements claimed by the present regime.

The other major achievement has been the reduction of inflation from 43.8 per cent in 1980 to 29.6 per cent in 1981. This largely explains the government's dogged reluctance to modify its policy despite the gathering storm.

Some analysts predict that the government may modify its exchange policies over the next two months possibly allowing the peso to float freely as in Argentina.

— Financial Times news service

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

**LONDON (R)** — The market was firm, but trading continued quiet and rises were exaggerated by the thin conditions, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 2.3 at 572.4.

Imperial group touched 100p after news of the sale of some trading interests, before settling at 98.2p higher on balance. GEC rose 10p to 837 while Bowater and Plessey both gained 4p. Glaxo was up 6p ahead of Monday's interim results and banks, weak of late on fears of new tax measures, added 2p or 3p.

Gold shares ended mixed with a firmer bias while North Americans tended firmer.

The steadier tone of sterling helped government bonds but closing gains were limited to around 1/4 point, dealers said.

Cawoods, which confirmed Thursday it was in discussions which could lead to a bid, added 15p to 288 after 292. Ultramar and Charter Cons, both tipped as likely suitors, both lost 5p. Lashco, in which Cawoods is a stakeholder, added 22p to 344.

British Aerospace fell 2p on profit taking, but Babcock ended a penny higher at 113 after 110, both after reporting good 1981 results earlier this week. Ladbroke recovered 3p of Thursday's fall which followed results.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

**LONDON (R)** — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.7900/10	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2247/50	Canadian dollars
	2.3958/68	West German marks
	2.6545/75	Dutch guilders
	1.9325/35	Swiss francs
	45.24/29	Belgian francs
	6.2375/2450	French francs
	1319.50/1320.25	Italian lire
	346.35/50	Japanese yen
	5.9080/9100	Swedish crowns
	6.0705/25	Norwegian crowns
	8.1975/2000	Danish crowns
Once ounce of gold	326.75/327.75	U.S. dollars

## JORDAN TELEVISION

### CHANNEL 3

5:30	Koran
5:50	Cartoons
6:30	Rainbow
6:40	That's Incredible
7:20	Local Programme
7:30	Local Programme on Agriculture

8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic Series
9:30	Wrestling
10:15	Arabic Play
11:00	News in Arabic
11:10	Arabic Play Continues

### CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
7:45	News in Arabic
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	To The Manor Born
9:10	Your Life in Their Hands
9:20	Saturday Variety Show
10:00	News in English
10:15	Feature Film: "Casino on Wheels"
	Starring: Mitchel Ryan
	Craig Stevens

## JORDAN RADIO

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00	Sign on
7:30	Morning Show
7:50	News Bulletin
7:50	Morning Show
8:00	News Summary
8:30	Eternal Jerusalem
8:30	Sign off
11:00	News Headlines
12:00	Pop Session
12:05	News Summary
12:30	Radiotheque
12:30	News Bulletin
12:30	Instrumentals
12:40	Over a Cup of Tea
12:40	Concert Hour
12:40	News Summary
12:40	Instrumentals
12:40	Old Favourites
12:40	Jordan Weekly
12:40	Special Feature
12:40	News Summary
12:40	Play of the Week
12:40	News

19:30	Top Twenty
20:30	Country Music
21:00	The Proms
22:00	Close down

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT	04:00 Newsdesk	04:30 Grand National Preview	04:45 Financial News	04:55 Reflections	05:00 World News	05:15 British Press Review	05:15 About Britain	05:30 New Ideas	05:40 Book Choice	05:45 The World Today	06:00 Newsdesk	06:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time	07:00 World News	07:15 From the Weeklies	07:30 Classical Record Review	07:45 Network U.K.	08:00 World News	08:15 Reflections	08:15 The Moon and Sixpence	08:30 These Musical Islands	09:00 World News	09:15 The World Press Review	09:15 The World Today	09:30 Financial News	09:40 Look Ahead	09:45 Science in Action	10:15 Grand National Preview	10:30 Haunted	11:00 World News	11:25 The Week in Wales	11:30 Meridian	12:00 Radio News	12:15 Anything Goes	12:45 Sports Round-up	13:00 World News	13:15 Commentary	13:15 Network U.K.	13:30 Gloria Hunniford	14:00 Saturday Special	15:00 Radio News	15:15 Saturday Special	16:00 World News	16:00 World News	16:15 Saturday Special	17:00 World News	17:15 Book Choice	17:15 Famous Pianists of the Past	17:45 Sports Round-Up	18:00 World News	18:15 News About Britain	18:15 Radio News	18:30 Play of the Week	18:30 In a Strange Land	19:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time	20:00 World News	20:15 Commentary	20:15 Goods Book	20:30 These Musical Islands	21:00 Letters From Everywhere	21:15 The Brotherhood of Brass	21:30 People and Politics	22:00 World News	22:00 World News	22:30 New Ideas	22:30 Correspondent	22:30 Sports Round-up	23:00 World News	23:15 Letterbox	23:30 Meridian
-----	----------------	------------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	------------------	----------------------------	---------------------	-----------------	-------------------	-----------------------	----------------	--------------------------------	------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------	------------------	-------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	------------------	-------------------------	------------------------------	---------------	------------------	-------------------------	----------------	------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	------------------	------------------	--------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------	------------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------------	------------------	-------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------	------------------	--------------------------	------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------	------------------	------------------	-----------------	---------------------	-----------------------	------------------	-----------------	----------------

## VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

## AMMAN AIRPORT

**NOTE:** The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information Department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

### ARRIVALS:

8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Aqaba
9:00	Cairo
9:30	Jeddah
9:40	Dhahran
9:45	Kuwait
9:50	Karachi, Dubai
10:00	Doha, Bahrain
10:10	Beirut
10:15	World News
10:15	U.K. 13:30 Gloria Hunniford
14:00	Saturday Special 15:00 Radio News
15:15	Saturday Special 16:00 World News
16:00	World News
16:15	Saturday Special 17:00 World News
17:15	Book Choice 17:15 Famous Pianists of the Past
17:45	Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News
18:15	News About Britain 18:15 Radio News
18:30	Play of the Week 18:30 In a Strange Land
19:30	Terry Wogan's Album Time
20:00	World News
20:15	Commentary
20:15	Goods Book
20:30	These Musical Islands
21:00	Letters From Everywhere
21:15	The Brotherhood of Brass
21:30	People and Politics
22:00	World News
22:00	World News
22:30	New Ideas
22:30	Correspondent
22:30	Sports Round-up
23:00	World News
23:15	Letterbox
23:30	Meridian

### DEPARTURES:

3:00	Cairo
6:15	Frankfurt (LH)
6:45	Beirut
7:00	Aqaba
7:40	Damascus, Paris (AF)
9:00	Cairo (EA)
9:00	Beirut (MEA)
10:00	Frankfurt
11:00	Vienna, New York

## EMERGENCIES

**DOCTORS:**  
Amman: Ataf Al Dabbas 68384  
Nidal Mazaqa 71218  
Irbid: Sa'id Dahmash 2773

**ZARGAS:**  
Musa Odeh 82049

**PHARMACIES:**  
Amman: Abu Ghazaleh 25290  
Samer 38359  
Maher 69337

**Irbid:**  
Sa'doun 2130

**ZARGAS:**  
Al Adham (—)

**TAXIS:**  
Taxine 44660  
Al Nail 44433  
Tariq 23024  
Shmeisani 65294  
Asem 66503

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	41526
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37089
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Al Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111

## PRAYER TIMES

Fajr	3:57
Sunrise	5:21
Dhuhr	11:40
'Asr	3:13
Maghreb	5:58
'Isha	7:23

## CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh 37440  
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 54590  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23885  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani 63249

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club, Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Amman Club, Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club, Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club, Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

## MUSEUMS

Military Museum Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	102.1/102.6
Lebanese pound	70.8/71.3
Syrian pound	57.3/57.6
Irqi dinar	655/8/654.8
Kuwaiti dinar	1220.3/1222.6
Egyptian pound	344.1/348
Qatari riyal	95.6/96.2

UAE dirham 95/95.3

Omani rial 100/1/100.2

U.S. dollar 349/351

U.K. sterling 622/3/626

W. German mark 144.7/145.7



# SPORTS

## Borg wins opening match at Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO, Monaco (A.P.) — Bjorn Borg defeated Italian Paolo Bartolucci 7-5, 6-0 Friday in an error-riddled qualifying match for the \$300,000 Monte Carlo Grand Prix tennis tournament.

The match marked the 25-year-old Swede's first tournament action in five months.

"I had a few problems concentrating in the first set, but then I got my mind together and it went a lot better," Borg said after the match. "The only thing I need now is to play more matches so I can work on my concentration."

The tennis star, who has slipped from first to sixth

## Top Spurs striker doubtful for F.A. semifinal

LONDON (A.P.) — Steve Archibald, Tottenham's Scottish international striker, developed a thigh strain in training Thursday and could miss the F.A. Cup semifinal against Leicester City at Villa Park Saturday.

Archibald's injury prevented Tottenham manager Keith Burkinshaw from naming his line-up as scheduled.

Peter Shreeves, Burkinshaw's assistant, said: "Steve first felt his thigh strain Wednesday and it bothered him again. He will be having treatment and a final deci-

sion will be made after a work-out Friday afternoon."

The Tottenham camp is hopeful that Archibald will be fit to take his place in a virtually full strength team.

Garry Crooks has recovered from a knee injury that kept him out for five matches while Burkinshaw must choose between Mike Hazard and Argentine Ricardo Villa in midfield and pick two central defenders from Paul Price, Graham Roberts and Paul Miller.

Tottenham, still in contention for three major titles this season,

will start a firm favourite against second division Leicester, but Leicester's veteran midfielder Eddie Kelly predicts a surprise.

"We will run and battle throughout the game," said the former Scottish international. "We will make them work hard every inch of the way."

The other semifinal, between second division Queen's Park Rangers and West Bromwich Albion, has not attracted as much attention as the Tottenham-Leicester game and is unlikely to be sold out.

## Franz Beckenbauer hospitalised

HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — Veteran West German soccer star Franz Beckenbauer has lacerated kidneys and will probably be in hospital for three weeks, the SID news agency reported Friday.

Beckenbauer, 36, who has played a record 103 times for West Germany and led the national team to victory in the 1974 World Cup, was taken to hospital on Wednesday night.

He was accidentally kicked in the back by Hamburg teammate Horst Hrubesch during their Wednesday match against Stuttgart.

Thursday's medical report said "the Kaiser" was suffering only bleeding from the kidneys and was expected to be released after several days of observation.

There was speculation earlier in the year that Beckenbauer, who returned to Bundesliga in 1980 after a spell with New York Cosmos, could be recalled for this year's World Cup competition in Madrid.

## Grand National: An event of courage, stamina

LONDON (R) — The most inappropriately named winner of the famed Grand National steeplechase on Saturday would be Good Prospects, one of about 40 runners who will turn out for the annual jumping spectacular.

The prospects for the Grand National are far from good. On the most pessimistic view, the odds against its ever being run again after Saturday are about the same as the 50 to 1 offered against Good Prospects' chance of winning the great steeplechase and £52,507 in prize money.

The Grand National, first run at its traditional home at Aintree, Liverpool, in 1839, has been under a cloud since the death of many years. But now the financial illness which afflicts it seems to have become terminal.

After former Aintree owners Topham's Limited sold the course in 1964, the following year's race became the first of a succession of "last Grand Nationals." The unprofitable event has stuttered along in the meantime, but it now seems likely to be consigned to history after Saturday's thrill-packed charge over 30 towering fences and 7 1/4 kilometres of Aintree ground.

Property developer Bill Davies, present owner of the course, wants seven million sterling for Aintree—even though the local government authority has said it will never give permission for commercial development.

The horserace betting levy board, which dispenses funds raised for the benefit of racing, has withdrawn wounded from attempts to bargain with Davies. Plans by the Jockey Club, racing's ruling authority, to raise money for the purchase of the course appear hopeful rather than realistic.

Even if the purchase money could be raised, an estimated five million sterling more would be needed to resuscitate in Aintree stands, up to 100 years old.

So after Saturday's race the Grand National scene may be abandoned to the ghosts of Captain Becher, who gave his name to one of Aintree's most lethal obstacles, and the countless other iron-nerved horsemen and their mounts who braved the perils of one of the world's toughest horse races.

In the meantime, however, the thrills, spills and spectacle will draw thousands to Aintree on Saturday and provide an action-packed 10 minutes for millions of television viewers around the world.

An estimated 30 million sterling will be set on the race in Britain. The main beneficiary will be the British Treasury, which takes 8 1/2 per cent in betting tax.

Thorn fences, ditches and bro-

oks from the Aintree obstacles. They are up to 1.57 metres high and 1.83 metres wide—excluding the water jump, which is 4.57 metres wide but only 76 centimetres high.

The most feared jumps include Becher's Brook, where the Gallant Captain was decanted into the water by his mount in an early Grand National, and the chair, a huge obstacle.

Even the most sure-footed jumper can be brought low by interference from others in the field. With horses falling to right, left and in front, luck is needed to complete the course, let alone win the race.

Inevitably for a race of such hazards, the Grand National has produced stories of good and ill fortune which would strain the credulity of fiction readers.

Probably the luckiest winner of all time was Esb, in 1956. He looked a well-beaten runner-up when leader Devon Loch, successfully coasting to victory on the run-in, inexplicably spraddled his legs 100 metres from the line to allow Esb to go by and win.

Another improbably lucky winner was Foinavon, who scored at odds of 100 to 1 in 1967. He was so far behind as the field came to the 23rd fence that he missed the mayhem caused by a loose horse running across the fence and ruining the chances of every other survivor.

Devon Loch's ill luck was matched by Davy Jones in 1936 and Zahia in 1948—both 100 to 1 outsiders. Davy Jones' reins became unfastened and he ran off the course when looking certain to win. Zahia took the wrong course at the last fence with victory in sight. Valuable horses and others apparently worthless, animals of aristocratic descent and of doubt-

ful parentage, have won the Grand National, an event in which courage and stamina rate higher than pedigree or renown.

Golden Miller, in 1934, was probably the best horse ever to take the race—he wooed the Cheltenham Gold Cup, the steeplechasing championship, five times.

At the other end of the scale, the 1939 winner Workman and the 1915 victor Ally Sloper were both sold for less than 30 sterling before earning Aintree glory. The 1952 winner, Teal, found no takers when offered for sale as a youngster at two pounds 50 pence sterling.

Few horses have won the race twice, but Aldaniti, last year's hero, tries again on Saturday. His partner, as in the previous victory, will be Bob Champion, who made a triumphant return to the saddle after his life had been threatened by cancer.

Two girls are braving the terrors of the Aintree fences in an effort to become the first woman rider to complete the course in the Grand National. Caroline Brew, who has competed in the race before, is on Martinstown and Aintree first-timer Geraldine Rees rides cheer-

Mrs. Rees' mount finished the course last year, coming in 12th and last. But bookmakers are ready and willing to bet 100 to 1 against either her or Caroline Brew winning the race.

Very much better prospects attend 48-year-old farmer Dick Saunders. He rides the probable favourite, Gritter. If this in fact is to be the last Grand National, it would be fitting that it should be won by Saunders, who is older than any victorious rider in the long saga of the elemental contest.

Munich  
Frankfurt  
Berlin  
Zurich/Geneva  
Brussels  
Paris  
Amsterdam  
London

**From**  
**Amman**

**all around**  
**the world**

Cairo  
Copenhagen  
Stockholm  
Rome  
Milan  
Madrid  
Tripoli

via  
**ISTANBUL AND/OR ANKARA**  
with  
**TURK HAVA YOLLARI**

**Turkish airline**

We provide you with the best choice of flights from Amman to all parts of the world. Two flights weekly, beginning from May 1, 1982

**ANKARA - AMMAN - ANKARA** Tuesdays

**ISTANBUL - AMMAN - ISTANBUL** Thursdays

General Agents:

**SKYWAYS**

Tel. 39375  
P.O. Box 1318  
Telex: 22269 Crown Jo  
21530 Abco Jo  
Amman, Jordan.



**TURK HAVA YOLLARI**

**FURNISHED APARTMENT  
FOR RENT**

Consisting of one bedroom, salon and dining room, with garden and telephone.

Location: Shmeisani, Villa Rosa St. opposite Shmeisani Bookshop.

Tel. 66904

**شركة ستندال STENDHAL**


Perfumes and cosmetics from Paris offers you the latest make-up products and skin treatment methods for spring and summer

**MISS MICHELE AMBERNI**

will be available to advise the ladies of Jordanian society at the following stores.

Noor gifts stores, Jabal Hussein, Firas Circle: Saturday, April 3  
La Rose stores, Jabal Amman, First Circle (Rainbow Street): Sunday, April 4  
Yaqoub Pharmacy, Jabal Amman, Third Circle: Monday, April 5  
Habayeb Pharmacy, Jabal Amman, Fourth Circle: Tuesdays, April 6 and 13

Maheer Pharmacy, Jabal Hussein, Firas Circle: Wednesday, April 7  
Murad Pharmacy, Shmeisani: Thursday, April 8 and Saturday, April 10  
Al Shmeisani Pharmacy, Shmeisani (Ambassador Hotel): Sunday, April 11  
National Pharmacy in downtown Amman: Monday, April 12



**JOINERS REQUIRED**

We require second-fix hardwood joiners and joiner-labourers, preferably Indian nationals, to work with our existing labour force. Good rates of pay and accommodation provided. Work in the Amman area.

Tel: 61729. DEVCON.

**FOR RENT**

Furnished modern two-bedroom apartment, one and a half bath. Central heating.

Location: Abdali, near Police College.

Call 68084

**APARTMENT  
FOR RENT**

Consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, 2 glassed-in verandas and one open veranda.

Call tel. 44586 and 42975

**SECRETARY WANTED**

A well-known foreign contractor seeks a secretary, fluent in both the Arabic and English languages. Skills must include accurate typing in both languages.

For interview call 64668, 65214

**FOR SALE  
SUPER DELUXE BUILDING**

Super deluxe building which consists of 20 flats, of total surface area of 3,400 square metres.

Location: Al Hussein Youth City area.

For further information, please call tel. 33514 or write to P.O. Box 9244, Amman, Jordan.


**VILLA FOR RENT**

2 bedrooms and a third room (bedroom or office). Salon, dining and kitchen. All furnished. Central heating and tel. ext.

Opposite to and overlooking Holiday Inn. Please contact tel. 61800.

## Welcome to a wider world

**Saudia now offers a daily flight from Amman to Saudi Arabia on its TriStars and 707's.**



**EFFECTIVE MARCH 28th 1982**

**From Amman to Dhahran at 12.30 every Thursday and Sunday**

**From Amman to Jeddah at 17.20 every Monday, Wednesday, Friday**

**From Amman to Medina at 17.20 every Monday and Friday**

**From Amman to Riyadh at 12.30 every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday**

For further information contact Saudi Arabian Airlines Offices

• AMMAN SALES — TEL. 37714/6

• RESVN — TEL. 39333/6


• AIRPORT — TEL. 94281/2

• MANAGEMENT JABAL AL HUSSEIN TEL. 69500 1/2/3

• SATELLITE OFFICE JABAL AL HUSSEIN TEL. 69500

• IRBED JET-JERUSALEM EXPRESS TRAVEL TEL. 2169

• ZERKA JET-JERUSALEM EXPRESS TRAVEL TEL. 82516



**saudia**  
SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES  
Welcome to our world.

هكذا عداوتهم



God hath deprived her of wisdom, neither hath He imparted to her understanding

# Ostrich: 'Dim-witted, evolutionary freak' thrives on S. African farms

By Marcus Eliason  
The Associated Press

OUTDSHOORN, South Africa — History has been unkind to the ostrich. Maligned and ridiculed for centuries, the world's largest bird is still regarded by zoo-goers as a dim-witted, evolutionary freak.

Yet the ostrich has escaped the fate of the dodo. Thousands thrive around Outdschoorn, the little Cape Province town that is the ostrich-farming capital of the world.

Vast flocks of 2.7-metre-tall ostriches can be seen in 0.2 hectare enclosures, peacefully munching the alfalfa that greens the dusty plain north of the Outeniqua mountains.

They yield fine feathers, tender meat and a tough but supple hide. For the largest farms, they earn a small fortune from the 250,000 tourists who visit the area annually, paying 3.50 rand (\$3.50) each.

The ostrich's reputation for stupidity dates back to the Book of Job in the Bible, in which it is claimed that "God hath deprived her of wisdom, neither hath He im-

parted to her understanding." The Roman naturalist Pliny observed the ostrich's tactic of burying its head in the sand when threatened, and concluded: "The veriest fool they be of all others."

**Controversial 'stupidity'**  
That the ostrich has wings but cannot fly has contributed to its oafish image. So has its penchant for eating anything — pebbles, pennies, golf balls, hair curlers, sparkplugs and bullet cartridges.

Thus visitors to Highgate Ostrich Show Farm are told by their guide at the outset that "these birds are absolutely stupid."

Not so, argue the ostrich's defenders. The head-burying stunt, they say, is designed to disguise the bird as one of the black bushes that stud the baking landscape.

bird's stomach. As for those useless wings — they may not be wings at all, but rudimentary forelegs of a reptile, some theorise. Like the crocodile, the ostrich has a three-chambered heart.

As J.E. Duerden, a South African zoologist, has noted: "One can never be quite certain what are the factors, conscious or otherwise, which determine any action of an ostrich, without becoming an ostrich oneself. The stupidity lies in our attempt at an explanation, and not in the bird itself."

The ostrich is anything but cowardly. It has been known to confront oncoming express trains, and its kick can kill. "If an ostrich charges at you," says Highgate guide Louie de Beer, "You can either do the hundred-metre dash in five seconds or you can lie down flat. He can't kick low objects so he'll just do a little war dance on your back and then leave you alone."

The tour of the ostrich farm includes riding an ostrich (uncomfortable and precarious), watching the farmhands ride an ostrich race (hilarious) and stepping on huge ostrich eggs (they don't break).

Ostriches once roamed over most of Africa, but hunters drove them close to extinction. In South-West Africa, for instance, most ostriches were shot by diamond-seekers lured by the prospect of finding gems in their stomachs.

Ostriches were domesticated in South Africa in the mid-18th century when their feathers were the rage of Europe and the United States. South African farmers amassed fortunes and were known as feather barons. Enormous efforts were made to produce the perfect feather.

In "ostrich country," an account of the big-bird industry, Fay Goldie tells how Cape farmers infiltrated into West Africa in 1911 in search of the "Evans type" feather, believed to be the most beautiful of all.

Braving foul weather, threatened by a rival American expedition and harassed by unfriendly officials, they managed to bring some 150 Evans-type birds. According to Goldie, the intrepid men received a wild public welcome in Cape Town, for they had saved South Africa's ostrich-feather industry.

But the market crashed in 1914 with the outbreak of World War I and the advent of the automobile. Finding their feathers being blown away while driving, women switched to featherless, tight-fitting hats.

Ostrich farming recovered in the 1930's and is again a multimillion dollar industry, although it will never rival the days of the feather barons.

A pair of ostrich-skin boots costs about \$120 and can last 15 years. The feathers of 500 birds will earn \$5,000 a year and each bird will yield good plumage for up to 20 years.

Bones and blood are sold for fertilizer and animal feed, and the bird's soft, juicy meat is a staple in the Cape.

## Reminders of Second World War haunt some, profit others in Japan

By Pim Abrams  
The Associated Press

TOKYO — The best-selling book in Japan since early this year has been a documentary of Japanese imperial army atrocities against prisoners during World War II, a tale of horror which testifies that the war still gnaws at the national conscience and profits its storytellers.

*Akuma no Hoshoku* (the devil's glutony) describes the Kwangtung army's top-secret 731st Unit. It is believed to have killed as many as 3,000 Chinese, Soviet and Korean prisoners during the war in carrying out a gruesome array of bacteriological and other experiments.

The story told by author Seichi Morimura — normally a popular writer of best-selling mysteries — is not entirely new, but since its release in December the book has sold 700,000 copies, the hottest item among several World War II-related books and movies that currently are educating, enlightening and sometimes shocking the Japanese.

By contrast with most material, in which Japan rarely is depicted as a transgressor, Mr. Morimura's book tells in horrifying detail how the germ warfare unit in Manchuria injected victims with ty-

phus, cholera and plague germs, did live dissections, froze prisoners to death in cold-endurance tests, conducted venereal disease studies on women, blasted prisoners apart in grenade tests, and when Soviet troops arrived at war's end, gassed the last POWs to death.

An article in the U.S. publication, the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, last year claimed that some American prisoners were used in the tests. It said this was confirmed in a 1956 FBI memo, and also said U.S. authorities knew it when they chose not to try the Japanese responsible as war criminals — supposedly in exchange for data obtained in the experiments.

Another example for the popularity of war themes was Japan's most popular 1981 movie, *Reiko Kamei* (the grand fleet), a saga of Japan's navy from Pearl Harbour to the sinking of the superbattleship Yamato in 1945. The film's makers, Toho, plan three more World War II films this year.

The rival Toei company will soon release a movie in which the hero is Japan's wartime prime minister, Gen. Hideki Tojo, whom was executed as a war criminal. The film reportedly treats him with relative sympathy.

One major publisher has begun selling a 20-volume, detailed his-

tory of the Pacific air war, while another offers a 17-volume series of personal war experiences heavily laced with suffering and self-justifications.

Japan's vocal anti-war groups are concerned about the "war boom" and the impressions it may have on Japanese youth, who are taught little about their nation's march to military self-destruction.

### THE BETTER HALF

"You found Stanley and he's OK?"

### By Vinson

"Well, he won the snow sculpture contest!"

## Peanuts

They could never agree on anything.

"Why don't we truck on down to the bike shop?" she asked.

"No," he said. "Let's bike on down to the truck shop."

Their marriage counselor was not at all encouraging.

## Mutt 'n' Jeff

I KNEW IT WAS MONDAY THE MINUTE I WOKE UP THIS MORNING!

HOW COULD YOU TELL?

MY BREATH SET OFF THE SMOKE ALARM!

## Andy Capp

SUCCESS!!

GREAT! OW MUCH DID YOUR MUM LEND US, PET?

NOT A CENT. BUT I'VE JUST DISCOVERED WHO THAT STRANGE MAN IS WHO'S BEEN VISITING ALICE ACROSS THE ROAD EVERY AFTERNOON!

I'M SO HAPPY FOR YOU



## 'Christ in Majesty'

Sir Jacob Epstein's (1880-1959) classic sculpture 'Christ in Majesty' dominates Llandaff Cathedral near Cardiff in Wales. Pope John Paul II is scheduled to visit the cathedral during his forthcoming visit to Britain (British Tourist Authority photo)

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 852  
♥ QJ76  
♦ 5  
♣ KJ643

**WEST**  
♠ Q93  
♥ K  
♦ Q10632  
♣ 10987

**EAST**  
♠ 10764  
♥ 432  
♦ J9  
♣ AQ52

**SOUTH**  
♠ AKJ  
♥ A10985  
♦ AK874  
♣ Void

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
7 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: ♠

It was with great regret that we learned of the death of Barclay Cooke of Englewood, N.J. He was one of the world's great backgammon players and an enthusiastic bridge player — and our friend.

A graduate of Yale University, Barclay's knowledge of the classics seeped through his writings on backgammon. But when it came to bridge, he was an avid reader, and our week would not have been complete without his telephone call to take issue with

at least one of the answers to our weekly bridge quiz. Consider this hand with a club lead. Declarer ruffs, cashes the ace-king of diamonds to take a spade discard in dummy, cashes the ace-king of spades and then embarks on a crossruff. As the cards lie, East cannot

overruff dummy and West must follow to three more rounds of clubs and three more rounds of diamonds as declarer ruffs. Declarer ends up scoring four tricks in side-suit high cards, four ruffs in dummy, four ruffs in his own hand and the ace of trumps for a total of thirteen tricks.

Whatever else anyone might have thought of Barclay, no one denied that he was one of the shrewdest men around. He was given the bidding and the West hand as an opening lead problem against seven hearts. It didn't take him more than a split second to realize that there wouldn't have been any problem if a lead in a side suit would have defeated the grand slam. So quick as a flash he replied: "I lead the king of hearts!"

The stunned questioner turned away wondering how anyone could have found the only lead to defeat the hand, and an unlikely one at that, in so little time. You try and make it after that lead. We will miss him.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, APR. 3, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A wonderful day and evening to concentrate upon whatever is of practical importance in your activities and to make plans to improve the quality of your life.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Obtain the advice you need from business experts that will help you get ahead in the future. Avoid one who gossips.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Figure out what you most need that is personal in nature and go after it in a positive manner. Improve your appearance.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Study personal business conditions and make plans for improvement. Handle routine tasks in an efficient manner.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Put those ideas to work that will ingratiate you more into the good graces of new contacts of worth.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Become more involved in civic affairs and gain added prestige. Be sure to keep promises you have made to others.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Confer with allies who can help you advance in career activities. A special talent you have needs expression at this time.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study your responsibilities well and know how best to discharge them. An excellent evening to be with the one you love.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Find out what a partner has in mind and join forces for greater success in the future. Spend your money wisely.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Look over your environment and make plans for improvement. Be more willing to cooperate with others.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Put those creative ideas to work early in the day and get excellent results. Engage in favorite hobby.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan new ways to make your home more charming and comfortable. Discuss personal plans with trusted friends.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get together with those you want to be associated with the future and come to a meeting of minds with them.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be one with both feet on the ground and will have an interest in anything that is of a practical and workable nature, so direct the education in business management for best results in lifetime.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

1982, McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

## THE Daily Crossword

By May Mannix

ACROSS	DOWN	ACROSS	DOWN
1 Opium plant	30 Printer's mark	52 For Santa Fe's state	25 Neighbor of Syr.
6 Novel idea	31 Uncanny	55 More certain	26 Played for stakes
10 School dance	32 Resignation	56 Profound	27 Land of leprechauns
14 January, in Havana	36 A Gershwin	60 "Yes —"	28 Branchlet
15 Tops	37 A Carpenter	61 Place in a certain position	29 Architect Saarin
16 Abnormal sound of breathing	38 Wind direction, abbr.	62 "— Well"	30 Game lishes sewing
17 Exposed	39 Yellow flower	63 That Ends...	31 Eticulate
18 Aerial maneuvers	40 "— Andron-	64 Like lances	32 Burden
20 Course, abbr.	41 Barbara and Anthony	65 Open court-yard	33 Cozy place
21 Bridge position	42 Most ashen		34 Leg joint
23 Grass genus	43 Notions		35 Takes it on the lam
24 Willy —	44 L.A. ail-		36 Jan or Peter
26 Rulers	45 lute		37 Slippery as
28 Tightens up	46 Tatum or Ryan		38 Slaughter post
	47 Bottom of a shoe		39 Datt
			40 Scrutinize
			41 Renaissance painter
			42 Church calendar
			43 56 14
			44 Here: Fr.
			45 — tree (corner)

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Harri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**EAZUG**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**TAWLZ**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**BELMIN**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**GUSINE**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Answer: THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: PAPER CABLE FACING ISLAND

Answer: It's not completely a "collapse" — just this — A "LAPSE"

©1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved



## WORLD

## Salvadorean political crisis flares up over power-sharing

SAN SALVADOR (R) — El Salvador headed deeper into a political crisis Friday over who should run the government after inconclusive elections last Sunday.

Right-wing party leaders, who won a combined majority of 36 seats in a 60-seat constituent assembly, have insisted they should have a controlling say.

They announced their demand at a news conference shortly after

the president of the ruling junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte, said on television that his centrist Christian Democrats must have a continuing role in the country's power structure.

The leader of the far right National Republican Alliance (Arena), Maj. Roberto D'Aubuisson, told the news conference: "We will work with the Christian Democrats but we will not accept

Duarte as president."

Mr. Duarte, who has ruled in harness with the military for the past two years, said Thursday his party had won the elections by taking 42 per cent of the popular votes.

The major accused the Christian Democrats of holding up the official announcement of Sunday's results as part of a plan to maintain themselves in power.

Arena and four other right-wing parties announced their intention to act as a bloc in a constituent assembly within hours of the first results being known.

But the right-wingers have since said they would welcome Christian Democratic participation in a government of national unity.

Right-wing antipathy towards Mr. Duarte emerged during a vitriolic election campaign in which they accused him of being a leftist for the way in which he introduced financial and agrarian reforms.

The right-wing spokesmen said Thursday night that so far no official negotiations were under way with the Christian Democrats with a view to forming a new government.

The Christian Democratic leader told a news conference Thursday that the exclusion of his party from power would be a disaster for El Salvador, where 30,000 people are estimated to have died in political violence in the past two years.

Mr. Duarte returned from exile just over two years ago at the invitation of the military to join in a ruling junta. The Reagan administration gave him strong political and economic support in recent months and was believed to be hoping for his overall victory in the elections.

President Reagan has nevertheless said he was impressed by the unexpectedly high voter turnout on Sunday.

Maj. D'Aubuisson was refused entry to the United States last year, having been declared *persona non grata* for alleged criminal connections.

Meanwhile in Washington, U.S. State Department spokesman Dean Fieber said the possible composition of a new provisional government was far from resolved. He said it was essentially an internal Salvadorean process.

## Fraser faces serious challenge in Victoria

SYDNEY (R) — An election in the southern state of Victoria on Saturday is expected to sweep the opposition Labour Party into power and unleash a powerful challenge to the leadership of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser.

Political analysts and all opinion polls published since the campaign began have predicted that Labour will end 27 years of rule by Mr. Fraser's Liberal Party in Victoria.

Some polls have shown Labour 20 percentage points in front.

Such a defeat, coming after a nine per cent swing against the Liberals in a Sydney by-election last month, would send shock waves through the party. Mr. Fraser and his national government would be bound to attract some of the blame.

A blow of this magnitude to Mr. Fraser, 51, is exactly the kind of opportunity which his arch-enemy, former Foreign and Industrial Relations Minister Andrew Peacock, has been waiting for since acrimoniously resigning a year ago.

Mr. Peacock has been waiting in the wings, quietly building support

since he resigned. But political observers agree that he would lose credibility if he did not move after the predicted setback in Victoria.

In the words of one senior Liberal the charismatic Mr. Peacock, known as the "Sunlamp Kid" because of his perennial tan, must "put up or shut up."

The Fraser camp claims Mr. Peacock has nowhere near enough support to topple the prime minister. Mr. Peacock's backers say the opposite, claiming he is only about five votes away from the 41 he needs to win a ballot of the 81 Liberal members of the House of Representatives and senators.

Mr. Peacock's challenge is expected to be made on or perhaps before April 21, when the Liberals hold their first meeting after an Easter recess of parliament.

In the intervening period, turmoil is expected in the Liberal Party, which rules Australia in coalition with the National Country Party. Mr. Fraser's survival seems closely linked with the scale of the expected defeat at the hands of the 2.5 million electors in Victoria.

## Reagan given clean bill of health

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has been given a clean bill of health by doctors who examined him after he complained of recent discomfort in his urinary tract.

Mr. Reagan, 71, said when he returned to the White House after a checkup at Bethesda Naval Medical Centre near Washington Thursday, "I feel great... everything is absolutely fine. No medication, no nothing."

The White House said the four doctors who examined Mr. Rea-

gan found no evidence of malignancy or other problems.

The 90-minute checkup took place two days after the anniversary of an attempt to assassinate Mr. Reagan. The president was shot in the chest on March 30, 1981, outside a Washington hotel but has recovered fully from the wound.

The White House said the president returned to a normal schedule and would visit Jamaica and Barbados next week as planned.

## Pope to tour Portugal mid-May

VATICAN CITY (R) — The Vatican has announced a tight programme for Pope John Paul's four-day visit to Portugal in May, including visits to six towns.

The highlight of the trip will be a pilgrimage to the Shrine of Fatima on May 13, the first anniversary of the attempt on the Pope's life in St. Peter's Square.

Announcing his visit to the Shrine of Fatima last month, Pope John Paul said he would "thank the Holy Virgin who maternally protected me in the circumstances of the attack."

## Gromyko to visit Belgrade

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslav leaders will stress their independent line on international issues when Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrives on Sunday for the first visit by a top Soviet official since the death of President Tito.

Official sources, who say the visit will contribute to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, make it clear that despite Moscow's displeasure Belgrade will not change its independent position.

Non-aligned Yugoslavia's criticism of Soviet policies in Ind-

ochina, the Moscow military intervention in Afghanistan, the Polish crisis and the Kremlin's attacks on the Italian Communist Party have clearly angered Moscow.

The Kremlin leaders, who regard the Balkans as their sphere of influence, have been meeting with tough Yugoslav opposition to what Belgrade sees as Soviet expansionism and desire to dominate ever since Yugoslavia broke with the Soviet Union in 1948 to pursue fiercely independent policies.

This and Belgrade's traditional suspicion of Moscow has often in the past led to strained relations between the two states.

## London okays new peace initiative for N. Ireland

LONDON (R) — The British government has given the go-ahead for a new attempt to bring peace to Northern Ireland through the creation of an elected assembly, government sources said.

They said the cabinet has approved a plan which Northern Ireland Minister James Prior hopes will break the longstanding political deadlock in the province and lead to an end to violence which has claimed more than 2,000 lives in 13 years.

The killing continued Friday. Two soldiers were shot dead in Londonderry, on Thursday and another killed in a land mine blast Friday.

The Irish Republican Army (IRA), the main force fighting British rule in the province, has claimed responsibility for all the killings.

Mr. Prior will not announce his plan, the fourth such initiative in a decade, until Monday, but the sources said he wanted elections later this year for a 78-seat assembly, which would initially have

only an advisory role.

As its members learned to work together, the assembly would acquire executive powers, the sources said.

Northern Ireland has been ruled directly from London since 1972, when Britain abolished the Protestant-dominated Stormont parliament.

A power-sharing local government set up a year later collapsed after a few months in the face of sectarian intransigence.

Mr. Prior began preparing his move as tension eased in the province last year after a period of riots during which 10 republican prisoners starved themselves to death.

He had several rounds of talks with politicians from both the pro-British Protestant majority and the Catholic community, most of whom favour an end to British rule and unity with the neighbouring Irish Republic.

But they have given a cool reception to the initiative. Protestant leaders have said they oppose measures in the plan to guarantee Catholics a role in decision-making.

Catholic politicians, supported by the new government of Charles Haughey in the Irish Republic, say the scheme is unworkable and will end in another deadlock.

## Mauroy denies contradiction in policies

PARIS (R) — French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said Thursday there was no contradiction between his government's support for some guerrilla movements and its condemnation of terrorism.

Mr. Mauroy was commenting on violent incidents in France, including a bomb attack that killed five people on a Paris-Toulouse express train on Monday.

"You have to distinguish between revolt against oppression, which is a form of violence recognised by the universal declaration of human rights, and terrorism within democracies," he told reporters.

"I have read in certain newspapers that there is a contradiction. I don't see any."

France's socialist government has refused to extradite more than a dozen Basque militants wanted in Spain on charges of violence.

It has also expressed support for the guerrilla-led opposition in El Salvador, and sold military equipment to the left-wing regime in Nicaragua.

Mr. Mauroy said there was still no indication who was responsible for the attack on the train.

An extreme right-wing Basque organisation claimed responsibility, but French newspapers said police were not treating the claim as plausible.

The prime minister added that he had ordered the French intelligence service, the SDECE, and the DST internal security service to hand over to justice authorities their files on three other unsolved cases.

These were the bombing of a synagogue in Paris in October, 1980, the 1979 killing of leftist militant Pierre Goldman and the kidnapping of Moroccan opposition leader Mehdi Ben Barka in Paris in 1965.

Mr. Mauroy said there was still no indication who was responsible for the attack on the train.

An extreme right-wing Basque organisation claimed responsibility, but French newspapers said police were not treating the claim as plausible.

The prime minister added that he had ordered the French intelligence service, the SDECE, and the DST internal security service to hand over to justice authorities their files on three other unsolved cases.

These were the bombing of a synagogue in Paris in October, 1980, the 1979 killing of leftist militant Pierre Goldman and the kidnapping of Moroccan opposition leader Mehdi Ben Barka in Paris in 1965.

Mr. Mauroy said there was still no indication who was responsible for the attack on the train.

An extreme right-wing Basque organisation claimed responsibility, but French newspapers said police were not treating the claim as plausible.

The prime minister added that he had ordered the French intelligence service, the SDECE, and the DST internal security service to hand over to justice authorities their files on three other unsolved cases.

These were the bombing of a synagogue in Paris in October, 1980, the 1979 killing of leftist militant Pierre Goldman and the kidnapping of Moroccan opposition leader Mehdi Ben Barka in Paris in 1965.

## Critics assail Reagan for remarks on Soviet superiority over U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. critics of President Reagan's nuclear arms buildup have disputed his statement that the Soviet Union has nuclear superiority over the United States.

Advocates of a U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms freeze at present levels said the nuclear forces of the two superpowers were roughly equal.

Even administration spokesmen appeared to back away from Mr. Reagan's description of a Soviet margin of superiority, which the president referred to at a press conference on Wednesday.

At that conference, Mr. Reagan called for talks with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear weapons and defended his proposed increases in military spending as necessary to bring the Soviet Union to the negotiating table.

"On balance, the Soviet Union does have a definite margin of superiority, enough so that there is a risk and there is what I have called... a window of vulnerability," he said.

If the Soviet Union attacked the United States, its "great edge is one in which they could absorb a retaliatory blow and hit us again," he added.

Administration spokesmen insisted that Mr. Reagan's remarks did not represent a new assessment of Soviet strength. But, asked to amplify them, they used

such phrases as "unfavourable trends" and Soviet "momentum" in missile production.

The Liberal Centre for Defence Information, a private group, recalled that Secretary of State Alexander Haig said last year: "Our systems are both more sophisticated and reliable and more technologically sound."

Senator Edward Kennedy and Congressman Edward Markey, major sponsors of a resolution before Congress calling for a nuclear arms freeze at current levels, said the United States clearly had enough nuclear weapons to annihilate the Soviet Union.

"This kind of assessment borders on the edge of unbelieveability," Senator Kennedy said of Mr. Reagan's remarks.

"I just wish the president would stop bad-mouthing our defences because it does great disservice to this country," Mr. Markey said.

The Soviet news agency TASS said Thursday night the president's words showed "the unprecedented programmes of building up armaments, first of all nuclear ones, approved by the president himself, will be fully implemented."

But it added the Soviet Union remained ready to negotiate an arms agreement "on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security."

## Weinberger ends Asia tour, reassures Manila

CLARK AIRBASE, Philippines (A.P.) — U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger ended his tour of Asia Friday, pledging to defend this former U.S. colony against a "very real and very near" Communist threat.

Speaking before boarding his plane at this U.S. air force base, 80 kilometres north of Manila, Mr. Weinberger also confirmed President Ferdinand Marcos will visit Washington in the fall but gave no specific dates.

He described his 26-hour visit to the Philippines, last stop on a tour that also took the defence secretary to Japan and South Korea, as a particularly useful one because he was able to convey to Mr. Marcos a message of "full support for the defence of the Philippines."

"The defence of the Philippines and... of the free world is a very big job and it will require a great deal of effort by everyone concerned with preserving freedom because the threat that we face is very real and very near as we found in Korea, and I find here a full recognition of that," Mr. Weinberger said.

He added that he also found in the Philippines "full willingness to make the sacrifice that is necessary to meet that kind of threat."

Mr. Weinberger made a short visit early Friday to Corregidor Island, a World War II battleground at the mouth of Manila Bay, then spent an hour and half at a nearby naval base where he inspected the Seventh Fleet oiler USS Roanoke.

The United States has an agreement, amended in 1979, with the Philippines providing for the continued use of the bases by America until 1991.

Mr. Weinberger made a short visit early Friday to Corregidor Island, a World War II battleground at the mouth of Manila Bay, then spent an hour and half at a nearby naval base where he inspected the Seventh Fleet oiler USS Roanoke.

The United States has an agreement, amended in 1979, with the Philippines providing for the continued use of the bases by America until 1991.

Mr. Weinberger made a short visit early Friday to Corregidor Island, a World War II battleground at the mouth of Manila Bay, then spent an hour and half at a nearby naval base where he inspected the Seventh Fleet oiler USS Roanoke.

The United States has an agreement, amended in 1979, with the Philippines providing for the continued use of the bases by America until 1991.

Mr. Weinberger made a short visit early Friday to Corregidor Island, a World War II battleground at the mouth of Manila Bay, then spent an hour and half at a nearby naval base where he inspected the Seventh Fleet oiler USS Roanoke.

The United States has an agreement, amended in 1979, with the Philippines providing for the continued use of the bases by America until 1991.

Mr. Weinberger made a short visit early Friday to Corregidor Island, a World War II battleground at the mouth of Manila Bay, then spent an hour and half at a nearby naval base where he inspected the Seventh Fleet oiler USS Roanoke.

The United States has an agreement, amended in 1979, with the Philippines providing for the continued use of the bases by America until 1991.

Mr. Weinberger made a short visit early Friday to Corregidor Island, a World War II battleground at the mouth of Manila Bay, then spent an hour and half at a nearby naval base where he inspected the Seventh Fleet oiler USS Roanoke.

The United States has an agreement, amended in 1979, with the Philippines providing for the continued use of the bases by America until 1991.

Mr. Weinberger made a short visit early Friday to Corregidor Island, a World War II battleground at the mouth of Manila Bay, then spent an hour and half at a nearby naval base where he inspected the Seventh Fleet oiler USS Roanoke.

The United States has an agreement, amended in 1979, with the Philippines providing for the continued use of the bases by America until 1991.

Mr. Weinberger made a short visit early Friday to Corregidor Island, a World War II battleground at the mouth of Manila Bay, then spent an hour and half at a nearby naval base where he inspected the Seventh Fleet oiler USS Roanoke.

The United States has an agreement, amended in 1979, with the Philippines providing for the continued use of the bases by America until 1991.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

## GCC 'prepared to fight subversion'

RIYADH (A.P.) — Saudi Interior Minister Prince Naif said Thursday that the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have prepared "detailed plans" for countering any coup attempt of the type to which GCC member Bahrain was subjected four months ago.

"We have laid detailed contingency plans for countering any such future sabotage attempt... and Saudi Arabia will do everything it can for the sake of the security and stability of the Gulf region," Prince Naif said in an interview appearing in Friday's edition of the Saudi magazine Al Yamama. The Bahrain attempt, as a result of which 73 Gulf nationals are being tried for their role in the attempt, was said to have been backed by Iran in a bid to establish an Iranian-type Shiite Islamic republic.

Gulf states may take up Eritrean cause at U.N.

MANAMA (Agencies) — The six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) may adopt the cause of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) at the United Nations, according to a top ELF figure, Osman Saleh, chairman of the front's central and executive committees, said he relayed a request for this during a meeting Friday with Sheikh Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa. "His Highness was very responsive and attentive to this request," Mr. Saleh was quoted as saying by the Gulf News Agency.

"He promised to study the memorandum and submit it to the GCC at its next meeting." Meanwhile, one of the main Eritrean guerrilla organisations has elected a new leader, according to the Eritrean news agency. At an emergency meeting in Eritrea, the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) chose Abdullah Idris, a 38-year-old soldier, to replace Ahmad Nasser as executive committee chairman. It said.

Paris annoyed with Ben Bella's remarks

PARIS (R) — The French government has indicated its annoyance with former Algerian President Ahmad Ben Bella for accusing the current Algerian government of corruption and inefficiency while visiting France. A spokesman for the external relations ministry said France had noted Algeria's objections and that political personalities should be reserved about making such comments. Mr. Ben Bella, who has been travelling in France on a diplomatic passport, has used the French media to state that 20 years of independence for the former French colony have had a negative effect on its economy.

Israeli police arrest 9 Sinai infiltrators

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli police arrested nine members of the "Halt the Sinai Withdrawal" as they tried to leave Tel Aviv harbour in a speedboat early Friday and head for northern Sinai, police said. Two other men escaped by jumping off the boat and swam ashore. Northern Sinai, which Israel is to hand back to Egypt by April 26, has been declared a closed area by the army and most residents have packed up and left for Israel. But a few hundred militants, who oppose the pull-back, have reinforced a number of buildings in Yamit, the main town in northern Sinai, and vowed to resist by force any effort by the army to remove them.

Lebanese group claims role in Paris attack

BEIRUT (A.P.) — A shadowy Lebanese group has claimed responsibility for Wednesday's machinegun attack on an Israeli diplomatic office in Paris, the Lebanese daily newspaper An Nahar reported Friday. The group, calling itself the "Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Brigades" said it was responsible for the attack "which resulted in the death of a colonel and three soldiers." An Nahar said. The French police announced at the time of the attack that two of French security guards escaped injury when three masked men sprayed the building with machinegun fire from a speeding car.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## Vienna not to extradite Polish pilots

VIENNA (R) — Austria has rejected a Polish application for the extradition of two air force pilots, who fled to Vienna with their families Thursday in a military biplane, a spokesman for the justice ministry said Friday. The spokesman said Austria had never agreed to the extradition of hijackers and would not do so in this case. He said the two pilots would appear before an Austrian court. The pilots landed in Vienna Thursday with their families in a Soviet-built military biplane after a hedge-hopping flight from Poland across Czechoslovakia. Ten people were on board the plane — the two pilots, their wives, a civilian, four children and the plane mechanic who said he was forced to stay on the plane and wanted to return to Poland. The two pilots were taken into police custody, while the others went to a refugee camp in Traiskirchen near Vienna.

## 2 ex-ministers arrested in Bangladesh

DACCA (R) — Two more members of the ousted Bangladesh government have been arrested and charged with corruption, abuse of power and anti-state activity, according to an official announcement. They were former Deputy Prime Minister Jamaluddin Ahmad and Establishment Minister Maj.-Gen. Majidul Huq. Another former deputy prime minister and five ex-ministers have been arrested in an anti-corruption drive since the military staged a bloodless coup on March 24. The announcement said Obaidur Rahman and Nurul Huq, formerly ministers for civil aviation and shipping, had not responded to an order to surrender to the martial law authorities.

## Soviet U-boat tracked near Ireland

LONDON (R) — British forces said Thursday they were tracking a Soviet submarine in international waters north of Ireland. Western intelligence sources said the Soviet U-boat seemed to be on a spy mission, logging the movement of British and U.S. nuclear missile submarines in and out of bases in Western Scotland. British ships and planes detected the submarine off Scotland on Sunday and a navy spokesman said it had been identified as a Soviet nuclear-powered hunter-killer. Military sources said it was one of the Soviet navy's new 6,200-ton U-boats, known to Western experts as the Victor-3 class. Intelligence sources said the submarine might also be investigating the string of seabed listening devices which the United States has spread across the North Atlantic.

## Unification Church leader on trial

NEW YORK (R) — The Rev. Sun Myung Moon went on trial for tax fraud and conspiracy Thursday with the prosecutor calling him a "mad businessman" who tried to cheat the U.S. government. The 31-year-old head of the worldwide Unification Church, whose followers are popularly called "Moonies," listened impassively as an interpreter translated into his native Korean the prosecution's opening statement. The prosecutor said he would prove that Mr. Moon, a J.S. resident since 1972, deliberately failed to report interest earned from a \$1.6-million bank account and then allowed false ledgers to be created to cover up the fraud. Mr. Moon is charged with failing to report the \$112,000 interest as well as \$50,000 in the stock he received from a tea importing firm owned by his church. One of his senior aides, Takeru Kamiyama, is charged with fraud, conspiracy and lying to a grand jury investigating Mr. Moon.

## Ottawa expels Soviet diplomat

OTTAWA (R) — Canada has expelled a Soviet diplomat, saying he tried to buy restricted high-technology equipment which was now a prime target of Soviet spies.

Mikhail Abramov, a trade representative at the Soviet embassy, was ordered to leave Canada by April 9 for "activities incompatible with his status," the government said Thursday.

The Soviet embassy denied that Mr. Abramov, the 17th Soviet official expelled from Canada in four years, had tried to buy anything whose export was banned under Canadian law. It accused Ottawa of provocation and whipping up "spy mania."

External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan, announcing the expulsion, said Mr. Abramov offered large amounts of money to a Canadian businessman to buy

fibre-optics communications gear and other high-technology equipment which the Soviet Union could not produce itself.

The Soviet embassy issued details of talks which Mr. Abramov had with a Canadian businessman, Elton Killam, about buying regular submarine cable, saying they showed that he was engaged only in regular business deals.

Government ministers said later that Mr. Abramov's contacts with Mr. Killam, president of the Northumberland Cable Company in New Brunswick, did start legitimately.

But they said the embassy had omitted the contacts for which Mr. Abramov was being expelled. He later offered Mr. Killam a lot of money to obtain the high-technology equipment for Moscow, they said, but the businessmen cooperated with police.

## Nairobi settles for U.S.-battered side of bread

By John Worrall

NAIROBI — Pragmatic Kenya knows unerringly where its best interests lie. Braving the jeers and sneers of its quasi-Marxist OAU (the Organisation of African Unity) colleagues, President Daniel arap Moi's government has not only firmly allied itself to the West as such, but has moved closely and warmly into the orbit of the United States. It is turning out to be a good deal all round.

Kenya could be called United States' best friend in Africa, and American influence in the country is growing in almost all sectors — investment, banking, aid, trade and defence — though defence, as a sop to the OAU, is kept in low profile.

Economically Kenya is regarded in the United States as the 'showpiece of capitalism in black Africa, and while not a wealthy country — in fact the very opposite, and showing at present a steep downturn — it has the advantage of economic and political stability which other capitalist countries such as Nigeria and Zaïre do not have. There may be occasional biccoughs, but the economic system in Kenya works, there is an excellent inf-

rastructure, communications are good, and you can get a plane to anywhere, even to South Africa.

The Americans have recently come in very strongly in the defence sector, though Americans — and Kenyans — throw up their hands in horror to hear Kenya described as an American "base".

Kenya's port of Mombasa has become a "rest and recreation centre" for sailors and Marines of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, and the big aircraft carriers now come in at regular intervals on their way to and from the U.S.-British island base of Diego Garcia, in the centre of the western Indian Ocean.

The Kenyan government has gone further to make Mombasa comfortable by allowing the Ame-

ricans to enlarge the harbour to enable the big carriers to turn round instead of their having to be pushed in and out by tugs. The work is going on now, carried out by an American company, with work spread attractively among Kenyan contractors.

It will be even more comfortable for the Americans when they have spent another \$5 million at Mombasa airport constructing a taxiway, parking apron and repair facilities for the little planes from the carriers. It is pointed out that all these facilities are for the joint use of the Americans and the Kenyans.

Defence supplies are going discreetly to the Kenyans. For instance, the old British squadron of Hawker Hunters has been replaced by F-5E interceptors. Airfields have been enlarged and updated and Americans have been training Kenyan helicopter pilots.

America's foreign military sales programme in Kenya amount to \$32 million for 1981/82 and there are proposals before Congress to step this up to \$65.5 million. A number of Kenyans in the armed forces are receiving professional training in the United States at a cost of \$1.05 million.

In recent U.S. embassy survey

of American business interests in Kenya, it was reported that there were 140 U.S. firms in Kenya, employing something over 15,000 Kenyans. Direct investment in Kenya amounts to \$315 million, an increase of 56 per cent since 1978, although much of this is accounted for by revaluation of assets. Large numbers of firms have regional offices established in Kenya, reflecting ease of access, stability and good living conditions.

The formidable list of big American firms established in Kenya includes American Life Insurance, Bristol Myers, Chase Manhattan Overseas Corporation, Chemical Bank, Chesbrough-Ponds, Citibank, Colgate Palmolive, Wang Computers, Continental Ore, Dow Chemicals, Firestone, First National Bank of Chicago, Del Monte, General Motors, Ingersoll-Rand, International Aerradio, McCann Erickson, Monsanto, Rank Xerox, Union Carbide, Wrigley Chewing Gum, Merck Sharp and Dohme and Dexion International.

American aid to Kenya is running at about \$89 million for 1981/82, which includes balance of payments assistance to the Kenyan government, aid to agri-

cultural development, rural roads, and food aid including recent shipments of maize, wheat, rice, dried milk, vegetable oils, and military hardware.

Kenya has been selected by America's